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WESTERN RECORDER.

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Communications.

For the Western Recorder.

UNIVERSALISM, *No. XIV.*

MR. EDITOR—The bible *positively asserts* that punishment is inflicted, not to discipline, but to show the evil of sin, and to deter others from it; or, in other words, to support and vindicate the honour, authority and dignity of the divine law.

This is evident from the following passages:—1 Cor. x, 5, 6, 11—"But with many of them God was not well pleased; for they were overthrown in the wilderness. Now these things were our *examples*, (*tupoi*, types or warnings to us), to the *intent* we should not lust after evil things as they also lusted. Neither murmur ye, as some of them murmured, and were destroyed of the destroyer. Now all these things happened unto them for *ensamples*, (*tupoi*, types or beacons to us); and they are written for our admonition;" i.e. to warn us, that if we do as they did, we must expect to share a similar fate. From this text it is evident, that these transgressors were punished to warn others, and deter them from that course of conduct which brought these to destruction. In this way does God vindicate his just law. 2d Pet. ii, 4—6.—"For God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved unto judgment; and spared not the old world; but saved Noah, the eighth person, a preacher of righteousness, bringing in the flood upon the world of the ungodly; and turning the cities of Sodom and Gomorrha into ashes, condemned them with an overthrow, making them an *ensample* (*hupodeigma*, a beacon or warning) unto those who after should live ungodly." See also, Hebrews iv, 11. Jude 7—"Even as Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about them in like manner, are set forth for an *ensample*, (*deigma*, a warning), suffering the vengeance of eternal fire." Nothing is said about discipline in these verses. The design of God, in the punishment of these sinners, as asserted, was to make them beacons of warning, or monuments of his holiness and justice; to shew the enormous evil of sin; that he might deter others from it, and thus support his authority and government in a moral way.

But again: If "punishment immediately succeeds the commission of crime," then the antedeluvian world and Sodom had received the punishment of all their sins but *one* previous to their overthrow; and hence their destruction must have been in consequence of a single sin—the one last committed previous to their destruction. But why suppose them to have been punished for one sin, more than for all the others committed under the same circumstances? It is said that the *long-suffering* of God *waited* in the days of Noah, while the ark was preparing." Waited for what? For the repentance of those transgressors, that they might be forgiven, and the world saved. This is no doubt the meaning of the Apostle. But if God could forgive in relation to their punishment, it could not have been in the least degree of a disciplinary character. Was Sodom's punishment disciplinary? Most evidently it was not: But supposing it was; then it will follow that Abraham's prayer was not a benevolent one? Let not the righteous so stand in the way of the wicked, as to keep them from being saved through discipline. This would be cruel and absurd. But this is not all. God promised Abraham, that if ten righteous persons could be found therein, he would not destroy the city; i.e. according to universalism, he would not discipline, and consequently cure and save it. Now the Lord Jesus Christ says, in Matt. xi, 23—"And thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shall be brought down to hell; for if the mighty works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained to this day." I understand by this passage simply this: If God, in his sovereign pleasure, had used the same means to influence Sodom to repentance, which were used in Capernaum to produce this result, they would have been effectual, even as they were in Nineveh. Sodom would have repented; and in consequence thereof her punishment would have been remitted. Thus she would have been preserved, and have "remained to this day." This is without doubt the very sense of the passage. But I cannot enlarge.

From the foregoing it is obvious, that the destruction of the antedeluvians and inhabitants of Sodom was not disciplinary. The punishment inflicted on them was not designed for their good, but to furnish an example and a warning to all succeeding generations. Their punishment was altogether vindicatory.

There are, however, some who hold that the punishment deserved and inflicted for sin, is partly disciplinary and partly vindicatory. But, at the same time, these contend, that if the punishment were altogether vindicatory, it would be unjust. This sentiment will be examined in my next essay. Your's, &c. PHILO BIBLIOS.

For the Western Recorder.

BIBLE CLASS INSTRUCTION.

There remains a great deal to be done, in our country, towards bringing eternal truth to bear upon the mind, and producing by it a more practical effect on our societies of nominal Christians. Some are, perhaps, praying for revivals: But will prayers be answered, if proper means are not employed to effect the desired object? Ministers do preach, and perhaps preach more plainly and faithfully than they did some years ago. But is it not a fact, that a large proportion of their auditors pay little or no attention to what they hear, and are to a most alarming degree ignorant of the word of God. Much has been said of late years, about the means of promoting revivals; and it has no doubt been productive of the most valuable results. Men have risen up, from time to time, peculiarly fitted for the employment of such means. Some of them have laboured with wonderful effect, and have rendered essential service to the regular pastors of churches. These things are important during revivals: But they do not seem to provide for the long intervals of deadness, which are witnessed more or less in almost every church. The great desideratum which yet remains, so far as instrumentality is concerned, is the method of *producing revivals*, and of *perpetuating them where they exist.*

Whatever various methods are employed, as means of grace, and which God is pleased to bless as such, the object of all is the same, and that is, to *impress divine truth upon the mind.* In all, the word of God is the powerful instrument; and the excellence of any mode of instruction is its adaptedness to accomplish the object. The variety of the modes of instruction which God has employed, has no doubt a happy tendency to awaken attention, and thus affect the mind with divine truth. If inquiry be made as to the immediate cause of the spiritual deadness which prevails in a particular church, the true answer would be, that the attention is called away from the truth of God, which shews more their sinful state, and their need of a Saviour. "Israel doth not know; my people do not consider," is no doubt the cause now, as well as formerly, of a low state of religion. The spirit of God does not ordinarily operate without the word. No soul, as far as we know, is converted, which has not been reached by divine truth: Without this as the instrument, no one is edified.

It appears plain, then, that for the production of spiritual life, the word must be presented plainly and forcibly to the mind, and in such a manner as to enlist the attention. In whatever church this is done continually, would there not be a perpetual revival, or awakened religious sensibility? To me there appears no reason to doubt. It is all along supposed, that the word is to be presented in such a manner, as not only to impress a conviction of sin, but also to set before Christians their peculiar obligations, and the duty and efficacy of prayer. Every truth is to be presented *directly*, and to be made practical, experimental and convincing. Now the question is, how shall this be done? Some persons would say, in reply, that it must be done by some extraordinary man, who has a peculiar faculty of awakening the attention, and of presenting truth in the most forcible manner. But to this it must be objected, that God has not provided many such men; and the present number of labourers amongst the destitute ought to be increased, rather than diminished, in order to extend the borders of the church.

It may be replied again, that ministers must be more devout; that Christians must be more faithful and prayerful. To this we would offer no objection. A minister who faithfully spends much time in his closet, will be full of the Holy Ghost, and will not entirely fail, either in his pastoral visits or in the pulpit, to awaken and convince many whom he addresses. Such should be the character of every minister. Otherwise he has no ground to expect much success. But as we have already observed, the devotion of the instrument will not supersede the necessity of means, nor lessen their importance. They are still to be used in all the variety in which God has furnished them; and those peculiarly adapted to the time, and the place, and the people, should hold a prominent place in the class of instruments. The untutored savage, who has just been brought into the light and joy of the gospel, and to whom the oracles of divine truth are altogether new, is all attention to their meaning and excellence. Every thing he sees in them is new and interesting. He catches spontaneously at every expression of the divine word; and as far as his capacities enable him, he traces out its meaning, and its personal application to himself. With scarcely any variety in his means of instruction, he is indefatigable and persevering. Whereas it is too often found, that those who have read the bible from their infancy, and who furnish also some evidence that they have passed from death unto life, are strangely listless in their inquiries after a particular knowledge of the scriptures.—They entertain some general idea of a system of doctrines commonly reputed orthodox, and take it for granted that they understand, as a matter of course, every part of the bible, with regard to its general import; and more they deem unnecessary. To know the particular meaning of every passage—its relation to other passages, and its pointed application to individual cases, is a pursuit to which they are strangers. It is almost superfluous to say, that such persons are very little affected with any revealed truth whatever. And if this be sometimes the case with Christians, what must be the insensibility and deadness of those who have never had any spiritual life; but have from their earliest years been shutting their eyes against the benign rays of the gospel. To meet our poor fellow men in this wandering and bewildered state, is one of the duties of those who "watch for souls." They are to "become all things to all men, that they may win them to Christ."

Now the great remedy which I have wished to recommend, for the evils above described, is bible class instruction; and perhaps some may think this a long and unnecessary preamble to a subject so well understood, and embracing a system so generally received. My object, however, was something more. It was to suggest an improvement to the bible class system. In our promiscuous societies, I think it has been found that no class prospered long, and extended its influence widely, unless under the superintendence of liberally educated men, or men of more than ordinary learning and study. The employment, I am persuaded, more essentially demands these qualifications than does that of preaching. Not but that a class might improve much in the knowledge of the bible without such a superintendent, if they feel sufficient interest & would persevere. But the discouragement would be continually recurring, of being under the necessity of leaving passages under a degree of obscurity, which a person of more extensive research would have removed; and whatever might be accomplished by the class, had they a disposition, it would excite much less interest amongst the multitude, and would of course embrace but a comparatively small number. The superintendent should not only possess learning and ability, but he should devote much time to preparation, in arranging and digesting the materials by which the given portion of scripture should be illustrated.

I do not here treat of other qualifications, which are as essential to the biblical catechist as to the pastor or evangelist; to wit, ardent piety and aptness to teach. This I wish, however, to be all along understood. But what I insist on, is the insufficiency of these for the attainment of the object, without the qualification just mentioned.

The pastors, it will then be said, are the proper persons to undertake this work. That is true, if they can perform this together with their other duties; and if the work cannot be performed otherwise, perhaps they ought to consider it amongst their most indispensable labours. Many of them have engaged in it with zeal, and some with a degree of perseverance. But what pastor has not other official employments necessary to the spiritual edification of his flock, and abundantly sufficient to occupy his whole time? Such is the multiplicity and variety of labour, which the wants of their flocks demand of them at the present day, that scarce any man has health and strength sufficient to prosecute them all for a length of time; and the cause of religion seems to require that those labours should still be increased. Again, such is the nature of the proposed labour, that unless it receives a more undivided attention than that which is in almost any instance afforded, it will not long prosper. My suggestion therefore is, that the requisite service be supplied in the same manner as that which is furnished in some instances for the promotion of revivals, by the employment of evangelists. The plan which I have in view is something like this: That a suitable person should be employed by a society organised for the purpose; that the field of his labour should embrace a certain number of contiguous congregations; say five, or six, or seven. Let him attend in each of these congregations once every week, either in the day or evening, as might best suit his and their convenience. Let him devote his whole time to this employment, and use his utmost endeavours to render the exercise as interesting as possible; and likewise to make it a direct means of producing the best practical effect on the minds of all his pupils. Such an employment, pursued steadily, would soon enable him to throw around the study an intense interest, and to pour upon it a flood of light which is seldom seen by the biblical student. This would be furnishing the best means of reviving religion, and, as it has already been found, would be likely to produce a revival as an immediate result. When our churches were in a better state than they are at present, evangelists were thought to be useful auxiliaries to the pastors. Why should their services be less important now? Why should not some suitable ones be employed in this work, which commends itself to Christians at all times, and which the present state of our churches so loudly demands? J.

From the Episcopal Register.

"LEAVE THY FATHERLESS CHILDREN TO ME."

"Leave thy fatherless children: I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me!"

"Precious and present Saviour, I accept thy pledge!" said the bereaved mourner, as she folded her cherub boy to her widowed bosom. "Thou wilt be my God, and the God of my little one! I give him to thee, my Father! I ask not for him temporal benefits; but oh! bless him abundantly with thy love, and mould him in thine own image!" She kissed the holy book, while kneeling before it, as if to seal the sacred compact which her lips had uttered. Tears were fast dropping from her eyes, yet they seemed anything but tears of sorrow. Confiding love and meek devotion gave to her countenance a seraph's sweetness, as if the recording angel, when he received her offering, had left the impress of his heavenly spirit.

It is not enough to say that the heart of the supplicant was resigned in its bereavement: She was even made to rejoice in that tribulation which had united her so manifestly to the "High and Holy One, who inhabiteth eternity." The frail tendril clasps in its weakness the unyielding oak, and depends upon its strength and power for support and shelter amid destroying tempests; but not so securely and confidingly as the hopes of the widowed one were all entwined around her Saviour's love—his promises of mercy and protection.

"Leave thy fatherless children—I will preserve them alive." This promise is doubtless intended to be taken in a spiritual sense more particularly; and while its sweetness in such an extended view should fill our hearts with gratitude at the wondrous compassion which prompted it, we should be tremblingly fearful of ourselves, lest we fall short of the trusting spirit which is required of us. Mary, in the fulness of her faith at this moment, believed that the promise was for this world, as well as for the next—that her son would be spared for his mother's consolation while she remained on earth—that together they should enjoy that "mansion not made with hands, eternal in the heavens;" and she rapturously thanked the Spirit who had come into her heart, to awaken, to purify, and to comfort, when it had been chilled and crushed by the coldness and desolation of the grave. One year had seen her widowed, and the peculiar blessings proffered to the desolate had been more than fulfilled to her. Her peaceful habitation was surrounded by all those beauties of nature which so irresistibly lead the pious mind to nature's God. The placid lake and verdant fields reminded her of the "still waters and green pastures" where Jesus leads his flock. The mountains, which seemed placed like sentinels for safety and protection, whispered to her spirit, "So stands the Lord about his saints, to guard them from their foes." The golden clouds spoke of the glorious home above them, and of the happy and beloved being who had gone there before her.

Thus communing with her God, and teaching her little one to lisp his praises, and bow to him in prayer, the days had passed away imperceptibly, and the anniversary of her loneliness had dawned upon her, and found her still drawing support from the only fountain which can truly yield it.

"As thy day is, so shall thy strength be," is the sure promise of Him who cannot lie. Accordingly on the first return of that period when the recollection of her trial would naturally recur with all the withering powers of a bereavement, she had no sooner bowed her knees to supplicate strength, and resignation, and support, than, as I have stated, an emanation from Deity appeared to come down and encircle the petitioning spirit with its own bright halo of joy and holiness into which nothing tinctured by the sorrows of earth dared enter.

Moments and hours passed on in such communion as the world knows nothing of; and the day which had dawned with unusual splendour, was almost instantly transformed into one of threatening darkness. Clouds of portentous meaning hurried like spirits of evil across the fair heavens, collecting and crowding together their black and gigantic masses, until they seemed almost to touch the earth, threatening to deluge it with instant fury. What an awakening for the mother from that dream of heaven which had entered her soul! Her first thought was for the safety of the nursling who was more than life to her. She looked round, expecting to meet his cherub smile, but he was no where to be seen! She called, but no glad voice responded to her own—no gentle footsteps gave token that her summons was attended to. Every crevice in the house was instantly explored with fearful and troubled haste; and when heart-sick she returned from the last, she faintly murmured, "Father, let not my faith forsake me!" Her anxious eye wandered over the face of nature; but nothing bearing animation met its gaze. Even the brute creation had retreated, terrified, from the unwonted spectacle; and the noble and courageous hound, which never retires from danger, shrunk in trembling wonder from the terrific manifestations of Deity.

A mother's heart fears not the tempest's fury, when alarmed for the safety of its offspring. Mary rushed forth into the midst of it. Her distracted look was turned towards the lake. Could it be the same pure, peaceful, transparent lake that had so often called forth her admiring gratitude to the great Architect of the Universe? Its turbid waves were beating each other with all the fury of contending passion; and forgetful of every thing but her fears, she flew towards it with the sickening apprehension that her son, her dear son, might be buried in its bosom. With the speed of the hurricane she reached the shore. She saw the child: He was at a little distance in a boat filled with boys, terrified at the almost certain prospect of instant death! What can the mother do? Terrific billows now rise foaming between her and the object of her intense solicitude. They recede, and the frail bark is once more visible. She sees the imploring arms of her little one stretched out to her for succour. Oh! could she but reach the boat! 'Tis vain! 'tis vain! and all her shrieks for help are only echoed by the roaring tempest! Once more! Oh, he has sunk upon his knees! his little hands are raised to heaven, as if he had ceased to struggle, and was looking towards that home which now would soon receive him.

The heart of the widowed one was melted at this spectacle. She knelt upon the sands subdued and silent. She bowed her head in meekness, faintly murmuring, "Oh, Father, *if it be possible*, let this cup pass from me!" She would have added, "not *my* will, but *thine* be done!" but a plunge into the waves, and a shriek, as if from the very depths of the waters, interrupted this resignation of the last link to earth, and she sunk senseless upon the shore; while the storm, as if exulting in the misery it had accomplished, howled over her in ceaseless ravings. * * * * *

Shall I tell of the mother's waking from the happy unconsciousness which had shrouded her vision from so many horrors? Cold, trembling lips, pressed close to hers. Arms, clinging with almost frantic fondness around her neck; and a soft, but despairing voice crying out, "Mother! dear mother! wake up! wake up!" aroused her to life, to happiness, to adoration!

The orphan boy was the only one saved among so many! A stranger, attracted from his fire-side by the wailing shrieks, had generously braved the billows, and was providentially directed to the child of many prayers.

I would say, "Trust in the Lord at all times; for he has never failed those who diligently seek him! Trust in the Lord!" P.

RETROSPECT.

The editor of the Philadelphia (Episcopal) Recorder, at the close of his 6th volume, in taking a retrospect of the past, has an able and interesting article of two columns. We can hardly deny ourselves the pleasure of giving the article entire, but want of room will compel us to confine ourselves to the following extracts:—

"In the midst of regrets, however, which we cannot but experience in a survey of our own portion of the vineyard, we are cheered by the demonstrations of improvement which present themselves when our eye wanders over the general church.—If we are not mistaken, the gospel is beginning to be preached with greater faithfulness and power amongst us. Ministerial character is assuming a loftier port, and developing more vigorous propositions. The sacred office is not so frequently regarded by clergymen themselves, nor so extensively by a world around them, as a mere profession—the means of securing a secular maintenance. It is beginning to be more universally contemplated as an institution of vast dimensions, whose foundation is laid deep in the necessities of human nature, and rendered imperishable by the fiat of Omnipotence. And an impression seems to be forming more generally upon the public mind, that those connected with it are in office, (as they should be in character and qualifications), consecrated, set a part, a holy priesthood, a peculiar people; men employed in the high vocation of propounding terms of pardon and peace, from the universal Sovereign, to this rebellious province of his empire, and who in the great business to which they have been called, are acting for eternity.

"It is a fact which cannot be denied, that in each of the parties by which Episcopalians appear to be divided, there are clergymen who have not been accustomed to exhibit the peculiar doctrines of the gospel, with that plainness and fidelity which they certainly require. Our recent controversies, however they may in other respects be deplored, have, in this particular, been very strikingly beneficial. By directing the scrutiny of our congregations to the manner in which the gospel is declared to them, they have constrained moralising unevangelical ministers, to preach as plainly as they know how, truths which heretofore they have kept almost entirely out of sight.—The cords of christian discipline are thus of necessity, drawn tighter, and the power of christian doctrine more faithfully applied. In some of our congregations this effect has been so marked, that it is obvious to the most careless observers. And we have no doubt that many a sluggish formalist, who had been sleeping for years under the influence of an inert morality, has looked up with astonishment, at his minister, puzzled to make out what had thus converted him into a "setter forth of strange doctrines." "What then? Notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence or in truth, Christ is preached, and (all the friends of religion) therein do rejoice." The blessings which may in this way be communicated to us, it is impossible to calculate.

"From some of the transactions of the last year, there is reason to believe that the missionary spirit is rising amongst Episcopalians of this country. A number of the friends of foreign missions had a meeting at Georgetown, in the district of Columbia. Brethren from different and widely separated portions of our country, assembled there to take into consideration the propriety of instituting a society for the promotion of this object. After much animated consultation, they decided that it was inexpedient to attempt any thing of the kind at *present*. They were apprehensive that such

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a measure might have in some way been identified with recent ecclesiastical dissensions; and thus a cause in which all who love the Saviour should feel an interest, and to which all ought freely to contribute, might be narrowed down to the interests of a party. But we have not a doubt that every member of that meeting returned to his own abode, more deeply humbled under a conviction of the comparative delinquency of his church, and resolved, that, as far as his influence and exertions could accomplish it, a society devoted *exclusively* to foreign missions, should, at no distant period, make its appeal to the liberality of the episcopal denomination. When this does take place, it will be presented, it is hoped, free from the control of those who are avowedly opposed to such efforts for the conversion of the heathen, and unparalysed by the incubus of *merely* official patronage.

"But these feeble intimations of rising enterprise, are unspeakably disproportionate to the obligations which have been imposed upon us, and the encouragement by which Providence is even now alluring us to our duty. If ever there was a time when the sovereign Disposer of events appears to have distincly set the seal of his approbation upon missionary efforts, that time is now, and has been throughout the year that has gone by. Never since the days of the Apostles, perhaps, have the out-pourings of the Spirit been more abundant; never has the impulse thus communicated to human mind, been developed in more large and vigourous exertions; and never in the annals of mankind has the Author of our religion more clearly demonstrated to those who engaged in its advancement, that they are actually "co-workers with God," by manifesting in the subserviency of earthly revolutions to his spiritual dominion, that he too is promoting what they are so earnestly labouring to accomplish.

"And are these great changes produced by missionary effort, it may be asked? No: They are so obviously the work of God, that we can scarcely behold in them the subordinate instrumentality of man. But surely they appeal to us with silent eloquence, which no language can excel, that we hold not back from a work which *He* before whom nations rise and fall, and have their being, is so evidently disposed to prosper. Oh, when shall the time arrive, when we who are always the first to proclaim the superiority of our apostolic institutions, and the excellence of our primitive order, shall cease to be the last in extending to the world those blessings which these institutions and that order were intended to convey."

Religious Intelligence.

From the Boston Recorder.

PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

Extracts of Correspondence.

Mr. P—— traced the commencement of the religious movements, in and around Lyons, primarily to the organisation of a subcommittee of the artizan collectors of the auxiliary Bible Society. The activity of these men among persons of their own class, to whom the scriptures were for the first time presented, produced an almost instantaneous effect. The effect was first felt in the increase of attendance on public worship; in the application of persons for the administration of baptism to their children; of others to have them prepared for their communion; of others to receive the benediction of pastors on their marriages, which had been contracted many years previous. These symptoms increased, till the body of Protestants at Lyons began visibly to augment, and overflow the temple in their public services. Accounts were brought continually of the influence of the catholic scriptures, circulated among the members of the Romish church by the bible collectors; and of the desire which many had expressed to renounce their ancient profession.

But nothing very remarkable occurred, till about 15 months since, when on the Sabbath, after the morning service, the pastor [protestant] was addressed by several country people, from a village four leagues from Lyons, requesting him to provide a protestant minister for them immediately. "Where do you come from?" St. Consorce. "Why do you desire a protestant pastor?" Because we have no cure. We had one; but we did not like him. They promised us a better; but he has never appeared. We have turned our thoughts to your religion, and we like it better than ours. We mean, therefore, to have it. Eighty of us have signed an agreement to become Protestants, and have subscribed 500 francs to support a minister. We have brought a coach, to take him back with us to-day, if you please, Sir, to give us one. "I should advise you to reflect very seriously on what you wish to do, before you proceed. You know there are many difficulties in the way of being acknowledged as protestants by the authorities, and having public worship granted you as such. Besides, you should have other and better reasons than that you mention about your want of a cure. We could not receive you, if you were only urged by political motives." Ah, no Sir; we have long studied your religion. For two years past, we have frequented your services from time to time, and we are satisfied that your worship must be the most christian; because it has not the mummery and farce that ours has.

[The result of the conference was that he declined giving them a minister, but furnished each of them with a bible as the best substitute; and desired to see them again, when they should have formed their resolution on a prayerful searching of the scriptures. They returned disappointed, but grateful, and gave themselves to the perusal of the sacred volume.]

They made wonderful progress, assisted by occasional visits from enlightened christian laymen resident in Lyons. One of the most useful of these men is a converted Catholic, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. Regular Sabbath services were now commenced at St. Consorce, conducted by these zealous bible collectors, consisting of reading and explaining the scriptures, and prayer. Within a very few weeks after these meetings were observed, the local authorities took the alarm. On one Sabbath, forty persons had assembled. Afterwards, seven of their leaders retired to refresh themselves on their way home, at a little public house. Here a body of gens d'armes, headed by the mayor, surprised them; avowing their intention of arresting them for a breach of the laws. [They remonstrated, however, and by their firmness overcame their violence and outrage. The clamor became general among the gens d'armes, when one of them seized the paper which the magistrate had drawn up, and tore it in pieces, saying, "Come, let us be gone, I'll never be a party to such ridiculous folly." Thus the Protestants escaped.]

The contagion spread from village to village. Numbers of Catholics desired earnestly the possession of the scriptures; and excited the pastors and lay preachers of Lyons, to assist them in understanding fully the divine oracles. With the spread of heresy, increased the counteracting zeal of the Catholic authorities. A mission of priests was ordered from Paris to St. Consorce, as the notable seat of infection. For six weeks, they exerted among the peasants of that and neighbouring communes, all the influences of persecution; threats, bribery, exemption from military service, relief from contributions, severe exactions on the obstinate, &c. To place themselves without the sphere of temptation, these conscientious and christian converts shut themselves up close in their cottages, allowing themselves no intercourse whatever with these mercenaries, and interdicting all communication whatever with their neighbours or visiters.

Only three instances of defection occurred, out of 125 declared Protestants, at St. Consorce. Secret interviews were obtained by some villagers from a considerable distance, where no sign of separation had showed itself; whose object was to strengthen these converts, by assuring them that if they would stand firm, and should succeed so as to be allowed the privileges of their new faith, there were hundreds in the surrounding and distant communes, waiting to join their ranks, and rally round the same standard.

[The public authorities were afterwards more emboldened, and used their power against the bible readers; while the mission from Paris before mentioned also stilled the external agitation, and prevented for the time visible conversions. There can be no doubt, however, that these untoward circumstances would turn out to the furtherance of the gospel.]

From the London Baptist Magazine.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA.

There is at this time, says the Rev. Mr. Leslie, baptist missionary at Monghyr, an unusual degree of excitation among the Hindoos, on the subject of christianity. In one of my cold day excursions, I entered a village about three or four miles off. About a month ago I was visited by a man of the village who had seen me there. His mind seemed to be in a very bewildered state; he talked in such a way that I thought him a little insane. I told him of the love of Christ. He left us, taking with him a tract, and I saw and heard no more of him till yesterday, when he appeared again. He had been reading the tract; he had been talking of its contents to the villagers. Some approved, others literally called him a fool; but he appears in his right mind. He seems fixed, and has invited me to the village, to make known the riches of salvation. Tomorrow I intend to despatch some of the native Christians, to see how things are, and on their report I shall proceed. A considerable landholder, with a number of his people, from a village about fifty miles off, have been here. They appear wonderfully affected by the gospel. They have gone home taking the gospel with them, and have promised to send a messenger in ten or fifteen days for the native Christians to visit them. I intend to wait till the time has expired, but should no messenger come, I will nevertheless send off two of the native brethren, and shall in all probability follow them myself.

One of the native Christians told me last night, that he has been visited by a native banker, for the express purpose of inquiring into the gospel; and he also said, that at present there were more disposed to inquire and hear than there ever had been at any previous time. In Bengal, the people, I understand, are turning in bodies to the Lord; whole villages are renouncing idolatry for christianity. We cannot say any thing like that, of Hindoostan, but we may hope that the shower that is falling in Bengal will come up here. The Bengalees have had the gospel preached to them 20 years longer than the people here.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Mr. Bourne, who has been ten years a missionary on the Society Islands, has written a letter to the editor of the "Australian," a paper printed at Sidney, New-Holland, in which he states that many of the Society Islanders have fallen, in a great measure, from that high eminence of morality and propriety upon which they once stood. They are not now what they were four or five years ago. The principal cause of this deplorable change is the great number of European vessels, which visit the islands, bringing large quantities of spirits, which are sold to the natives for provisions, and given to them to induce them to perform their ancient obscene dances, &c.—Another cause is the residence of many runaway sailors on the islands, especially at Tahiti, who instruct the natives in every species of wickedness.

The islands, which are seldom visited by the shipping, still hold a high rank in morality and propriety, which is the effect of christian principles; and Mr. Bourne says—fallen as Tahiti now is, still the Sabbath is more strictly observed there than in almost any town of European Christians."

From the Philadelphian.

RELIGION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Editor—I have seen in letters sent abroad, statements that are calculated to mislead in relation to the religious excitement now in this city. It has been stated, "that the whole city seems to be moved, and that there are appearances of a general revival." I wish this could be said with truth. I will state briefly the condition of my church, and our section of the city. The Rev. Mr. Finney is labouring with me at present, and his preaching has been remarkably owned of God. Our anxious meetings, held always once and sometimes twice a week, have been attended usually, for *many* weeks past, by from 100 to 140 persons. From the middle of February last, some hundreds have attended them of the different religious persuasions in this city—Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, &c. &c. What proportion of these have been hopefully *born again*, I cannot say. Many, from time to time, gave evidence, as we thought, of a saving change of heart; and have disappeared, and will probably connect themselves with the different churches of this city. Between 60 and 100 will be received into our church next communion. Mr. Finney's preaching has been blessed in another respect. Many persons have had their attention called up in a very particular manner to the subject of religion, who before thought very little about it.—From my own observation in visiting about, I have reason to believe, that there are hundreds of persons that would now gladly converse with any pious person on the subject of vital godliness; and we are frequently requested to visit persons in the heart of the city, under distress of mind, who have been to hear his preaching.

I do verily believe in my heart, if the Christians of this city would lay hold of the throne of grace, with a strong faith, and pray, and make their correspondent efforts, that we should see marvellous displays of redeeming mercy. From conversing with Christians of the different churches, I believe there is a *waking up* somewhat; and I pray that the great Head of the Church may vex his children, and give them no rest, till they do wake up, and take hold of the work in good earnest. JAS. PATTERSON.

From the Boston Recorder.

THE SABBATH.

Boston, *April 28*, 1828.

A number of the friends of morality in the city of Boston, met at the lecture room of the Federal street Baptist Church.

Col. Joseph Jenkins was called to the chair, and Rev. Howard Malcom appointed Secretary. Rev. Dr. Skinner prayed. After statements of the object of the meeting, viz. the sanctification of the Lord's day, the following resolutions were prepared and passed, each being fully discussed:—

1. *Resolved*, That we deem the sacred observance of the Sabbath, essential to the prosperity of religion, and to the permanence of the social, civil and political institutions of our land.

2. *Resolved*, That we view with alarm and grief, the numerous and flagrant violations of the Sabbath, as pre-eminently injurious to the temporal and eternal welfare of the nation.

3. *Resolved*, That we deem it the imperious duty of all the friends of religion and their country, to unite their influence and efforts in redeeming the Sabbath from all profanation.

4. *Resolved*, That as individuals, we will conscientiously abstain from whatever may violate the Sabbath, and that we will unite with the friends of that holy day in all judicious measures adopted to secure it from profanation.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that this section of the country be represented at the meeting to be held in New-York, to consult as to measures to promote these general ends.

6. *Resolved*, That Rev. Messrs. L. Beecher, D. D. Lucius Bolles, D. D. J. D. Knowles, A. Rand and Sylvester Holmes, with the Hon. Heman Lincoln, be our representatives.

7. *Resolved*, That Col. Jenkins and John B. Jones, Esq. together wtth Rev. Messrs. Wisner and Malcom, be a committee to devise further measures on this subject, with power to call a future meeting at such time as they deem expedient.

8. *Resolved*, That the doings of this meeting be published, signed by the Chairman and Secretary. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Beecher. Adjourned. JOSEPH JENKINS, *Ch'n.*

Howard Malcom, *Sec'ry.*

The Presbytery of Philadelphia, at their recent spring session, passed several resolutions respecting the observance of the Sabbath. The 1st approves the measures adopted in the state of New-York, in reference to stages, steamboats and canal-boats. The 2d recommends to all under their care, that they prefer such conveyances as rest upon the Sabbath. The 3d expresses an earnest desire, that speedy arrangements may be made by men of influence for establishing such conveyances out of Philadelphia. The 4th pledges the members of Presbytery to support such conveyances, when established, and recommends that course to others. The 5th is of a general nature, respecting the influence of pious and moral men. The 6th declares—"that the occasional parading of military companies in time of peace on the Sabbath day, and the habitual transportation and opening of the mail on that day, are painful grievances to the religious community."

Sandwich Islands.—The Tract Magazine mentions a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, on Oahu, acknowledging the receipt of 25,000 pages of tracts, which have all been distributed among the seamen of more than forty vessels. They had often been thankfully received and attentively perused. Mr. C. asks for more. The Society has printed 65,000 copies in the Hawaiian language, under the supervision of Mr. Loomis, late missionary printer at the Sandwich islands. They were printed by means of funds contributed for this specific object, and are already forwarded.

Professorships in India.—A meeting of native inhabitants of Bombay, on the Hon. M. Elphinstone leaving the government of Bombay, over which he had presided eight years, resolved to raise a fund for the establishment of one or more professorships, for the permanent support of instructors of the English language, and the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe, under the Bombay Native Education Society, to be called the Elphinstone professorships. A subscription was immediately opened, and 52,276 rupees were subscribed. The subscription paper was to be further circulated.

The Essex Aux. Foreign Mission Society held its annual meeting at Ipswich, May 8th. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Withington, of Newbury; Rev. Mr. Perry, of Bradford; John Tappan, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Green, of Boston. More than sixty associations of gentlemen and ladies are connected with this auxiliary. Five, at least, have been formed during the past year. There has been paid into the treasury of this society, in the course of a year, (to say nothing of what has gone to the parent society), $2,181 75.—*Ipswich (Mass.) Jour.*

The United Aux. Mission'y Society, connected with the Hanover Presbytery, Va. at their fifth annual meeting, held on the 16th of April, resolved to open a subscription to raise $3000 annually, for three years; and $168 was subscribed at the close of the meeting. A committee was appointed to procure the recommendation of the Presbytery, and to solicit subscriptions throughout their bounds.

Societies for Prayer, and for raising funds in aid of the American Education Society, have been formed in various places. The Journal mentions seven circles for prayer, formed in different parts of Woburn, three of males, and four of females. Nearly 30 societies are formed in the western district of New-York. Females in Sturbridge have been accustomed to meet for these purposes, on the first Tuesday of every month, for fifteen years past. The time for the concert proposed by the Directors, is the Tuesday afternoon and evening immediately following the first Monday in the month.

The Hampden Co. (Mass.) Sunday School Union held its first annual meeting at Springfield, March 26th. The officers chosen were, Hon. J. Hooker, President; F. A. Packard, Agent; and five other directors. The Society voted to employ a S. S. missionary, to visit auxiliaries and schools through the county; to commence a publication to promote the interests of Sabbath schools; to take early and efficient measures, to raise $1000 for the free support of a S. S. depository; and that the Directors appoint one or more delegates to the annual meeting of the Am. S. S. Union, at Philadelphia.—The question of transferring the relation of this society from the American Union to that of Massachusetts, was referred to the Directors.

Sabbath Schools.—The N. H. Observer states, that a recent article in that paper, entitled *A Sabbath School in every Town*, has already excited some attention. At Sandwich in that state, a Sabbath School Society has been formed, and five schools established, the teachers of which are to be members of the church, or persons of hopeful piety. The lesson is previously given out. In the intermission of divine service, the teachers with others assemble in a Bible Class with the pastor, and after the second service meet their several schools thus qualified, and teach the same lesson.

Delaware.—The Directors of the Newcastle County Bible Society resolved, March 2, "That in reliance on divine Providence, and the cooperation of the Bible Societies of Kent and Sussex counties, we will supply every destitute family in the state of Delaware, with a copy of the holy scriptures, before the 1st March, 1829."

Caswell County, N. C.—On the 5th of April, the Caswell County Bible Society resolved, to make vigourous efforts to supply every destitute family in the county with the scriptures, within one year.

Naval Tract Society.—We learn by a letter from the naval station at Gosport, Va. that a Tract Society was organised a few days since, on board the U. S. frigate Guerriere, under the most promising auspices. It is called "The Naval Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society;" and is designed to promote the interests of evangelical religion among the U. States seamen at that station, and to aid the parent society in extending its operations more generally to the navy of the United States.—"My dear Sir," says the worthy chaplain, who assisted in its formation, "I cannot describe my feelings on the achievement of this enterprise, and my anticipations of its results. I have for months tho't upon it, and at last adventured with faintness and trembling. But the Lord has stood with me, and helped me, and given me success beyond all expectation. O, that he may now take it into his own hand, and make it a fountain of living waters to thousands of poor seamen." By a provision of the constitution, the officers must always belong to the navy.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Prayer for Colleges.—The Quarterly Journal states, that there are indications for good in several of the colleges; but that nothing like a great and powerful revival is known to have taken place in any of them, since the concert of prayer for those institutions was observed. Some hopeful appearances have existed at Yale and Amherst; and communications from some others state, that the influence of the concert has been obvious and salutary.

Violations in Philadelphia.—Two steam-boats are running from Philadelphia on the Lord's day, to convey parties of pleasure to Trenton, Burlington, Bristol, Whitehall and Bordenton.

Revivals.

Connecticut.—The following interesting account of the revivals in New-Haven, and its vicinity, is from the last Religious Intelligencer:—

"We have till now avoided saying any thing respecting the revival in this city, lest we should raise expectations that might be disappointed. But we rejoice to state that there has been a work of grace in the midst of us, ever since the former meeting of the Conference in this city. The work is deep and silent, but not the less real. Like the wind that bloweth where it listeth, we hear the sound thereof; we are refreshed by its breezes, and feel its life-giving power, altho' "we cannot tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth." It was stated to the Conference by the delegation from the church of the United Society, that they numbered 75 hopeful conversions connected with that society, in the city. There are as many as 50 in the villages in this town; a few in Yale College; a number have been added to the baptist church; to which if we add those connected with the 1st and 3d societies, the number will not fall much short of 200. Some have been added the present week, and we hope and pray that this is but the beginning.

"The revival in Milford still continues. Two hundred are indulging the hope that they have been called out of nature's darkness. Fifty or sixty attend the anxious meetings. In North-Milford a powerful work has been progressing ever since the meeting of the Conference in that place, 4 or 5 weeks since. In Bethany, 37 were reported as indulging a hope. In Prospect, from 50 to 60: Wolcott, 12 to 15: Salem, about 40: Waterbury, 50 to 60: Haddam, between 300 and 400 in the town. These are some of the most recent.

"And what is all this to the thoughtless multitude? "Beware, therefore, lest that come upon you which is spoken of in the prophets. Behold, ye despisers, and wonder, and perish; for I work a work in your days, a work which ye shall in no wise believe, though a man declare it unto you."

Kentucky.—The following account of the progress of the revivals in Kentucky, is from the Western Luminary:—

Pisgah.—At a recent sacramental meeting in Pisgah church, Woodford county, about forty persons sat down at the Lord's table for the first time; making upwards of sixty who have been received into the communion of that church since the commencement of the revival in December last.

Paint-Lick.—Thirty-eight persons have been added to the Paint-Lick church, Garrard county, since the 1st of March; making in all one hundred and three; since the meeting of Synod last fall.

Lebanon.—Thirty-three were added to the church at Lebanon, Washington county, on the 4th Sabbath in March; making about ninety to that church since the meeting of synod.

Springfield.—About twenty were added to the church at Springfield, Washington county, on the 1st Sabbath in March.

Mount-Pleasant.—At a late sacramental meeting at Mount-Pleasant, Harrison county, we learn that about twenty were admitted to the privileges of the church for the first time; making between seventy and eighty that have been added to that church since the first of December last.

Flemingsburgh.—At a sacramental meeting in Flemingsburgh, on the last Sabbath in March, sixteen were received into the church; making in all, since the revival commenced, about ninety-three.

Richmond—We are informed that at a sacramental meeting at Richmond, Madison county, Ky. on the 1st Sabbath of April, forty-one persons were added to the Presbyterian church of that place; and that many others appeared concerned to know what they must do to be saved. Truly, "the Lord's arm is not shortened, that he cannot save; nor his ear heavy that he cannot hear."

Versailles.—An interesting work has commenced in the town and neighbourhood of Versailles, Woodford county. At a late sacramental meeting at that place, sixty-seven persons were admitted to the church on a profession of their faith and repentance; and a very considerable number of others came forward as anxious inquirers.

At Cross-Creek, Pa., on the 4th Sabbath in March, 60 persons were added to the church under the care of the Rev. John Stockton; and a considerable number besides within 3 months.

The Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman mentions revivals of religion in Corinth and Williston.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, May 13, 1828.

Anniversaries at New-York.—We learn by a clerical friend from New-York, that the anniversaries last week were attended with higher interest than at any former period. The numbers present, the character of the proceedings, the subject matter of the reports, resolutions, speeches, &c. gave lively demonstration that the great cause of benevolence has been on the increase; and that most of the existing institutions, during the year past, have received an impulse which will not soon be forgotten. So may the great work prosper, and increase an hundred fold. There is wealth enough in christendom. "The silver and gold are the Lord's;" and those who have devoted themselves to his service must see to it, that they withhold not any thing from him which is his.

The NewYork Observer, which came to hand yesterday, is almost literally filled with the proceedings. We have room only for the following:—

"The meetings have been generally crowded to overflowing; and we know that we express the views of numbers when we say, that, taken as a whole, they have never been surpassed on this side the Atlantic. Among the speakers will be found the names of some of our ablest men, both ministers and laymen; and it is usual on these occasions, to expect their highest efforts. This expectation has not been disappointed; and yet, in speaking of their performances, we have abstained from special commendation, because, having once begun, we should not know when to stop.

"The American Bible Society shows an increase of $10,687 05 above the receipts of the former year; the whole amount being $75,879 93; and an increase of 37,550 in the number of Bibles and Testaments printed, the whole number being 118,750.

"The receipts of the Home Missionary Society are greater than those of the preceding year, by the sum of $1,658 58; the whole amount being $19,799 28. The number of missionaries aided, has been increased from 169 to 201.

"Apart from the funds received for scholarships, the receipts of the Am. Education Society have increased in the sum of $2,224 58, exclusive of what has been received by branches not reported. The total receipts, with the exception mentioned, are $33,017 59. The number of beneficiaries taken under the Society's patronage the past year, is 91; previous year, 35. Whole number of beneficiaries, about 300.

"The receipts of the American Tract Society have amounted to $45,134 58, which is an increase of $14,721 57. The number of pages printed, exclusive of covers, and also exclusive of 5,208,000 pages of children's tracts, is 53,667,000, being an increase of 17,858,500."

The entire proceedings are not found in the Observer. As to the final result of the proposal for a National Society for the Sanctification of the Sabbath, we are not yet informed.

National Preacher.—The April number contains two sermons; the one by Bennet Tyler, D. D. president of Dartmouth College; subject, "Free Salvation;" text, Rev. xxii, 17: The other by Thomas Snell, A. M. of North-Brookfield, Mass.; subject, "Sovereign Grace;" text, Rom. xx. 21.

The absence of the Editor, during the past week, must apologise for the want of editorial matter in the present number, as well as for the postponement of several communications.

THE SABBATH.

ie understand that the meeting alluded to ie following communication, was one of a n interesting character, and that it was liter thronged with attendants. The time, the esion, the object, the names of persons, are acircumstances which contributed to its impnce:—

For the Western Recorder.

the time of the county court at Benning toVermont, April 29, 1828, a meeting was cafor the purpose of aiding public sentiment in our of the observance of the Sabbath, whwas attended by a large and respectable aucce. Gen. David Robinson was chosen Mator, and the Rev. Samuel W. May, Cl; when the following resolutions were pa:—

On motion of Rev. Daniel A. Clark, secod by Hon. Chauncey Langdon, of Castl—*Resolved*, That this meeting consider the Sath a divine institution, irrepealable and ptual, and like all the other precepts of the dogue, binding on all ages and nations who bme acquainted with its consecration; and tl its sacred observance is essential to the prerity of any people.

On motion of Milo L. Bennet, Esq. seded by Western B. Adams—*Resolved*, That see with deep regret the gross violation of t sacred day, so prevalent in our land; and t we hold ourselves *obligated* to God and our ntry, to bear decided testimony against a e threatening our prosperity, and that of our dren, through many generations.

On motion of Hon. Chauncey Langdon, snded by A. Stewart, Esq. of New-York—*Rolved*, That we have heard with cordial appation, the efforts making in our country, and esially in the state of New-York, to check by exple and public opinion, the increasing violan of the Sabbath; and we would cheerfully cperate with the advocates of reform.

On motion of Hon. Zebulon R. Shepherd, sended by Milo L. Bennett, Esq.—*Resolved*, Tt as a pre-requisite to all co-operation with th friends of reform on this subject, we pledge ouselves to rest on the Sabbath day, according to th commandment, and have the day properly rgarded in our own families.

5. On motion of Western B. Adams, seconded by Z. B. Shepherd—*Resolved*, That this meeting appoint a committee, to represent them in the meeting to be held in New-York the 2d week in May next, for the formation of a National Society, on the *self-coercion principle*, to carry into effect the views we have expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Rev. Daniel A. Clark, Rev. Samuel W. May and Western B. Adams, be that committee; and that the committee be requested to publish the above resolutions. Closed with prayer.

DAVID ROBINSON, *Moderator.*
SAMUEL W. MAY, *Clerk.*

Such proceedings as the following need no comment. Every Presbytery in the country ought to set a similar example:—

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF CHENANGO.

"*Resolved*, That this Presbytery highly approve the efforts which have recently been made to prevent the profanation of the Sabbath; and that if the friends of religion and morality shall see fit to form a National Society to promote the sanctification of this holy day, we hereby pledge ourselves to afford to such an institution all practicable co-operation and support."

On the subject of intemperance—

"*Resolved*, That this Presbytery regard with a high degree of satisfaction, the recent efforts of the friends of humanity and religion to arrest the dreadful and alarming progress of intemperance.

"*Resolved, secondly*, That this Presbytery believe the common and ordinary use of ardent spirits to be altogether unnecessary; and we do therefore solemnly engage to discontinue the use of them by ourselves and in our families, except when necessary for medical purposes, and in such cases only where no substitute can be obtained.

"*Resolved, thirdly*, That it be earnestly recommended to the churches under our care, to adopt similar resolutions on this subject."

The stated clerk was directed to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the editor of the Western Recorder for publication.

Attest, E. D. WELLS, *Stated Clerk.*
Windsor, April 23, 1828.

For the Western Recorder.

INTEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR—The enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in West-Fabius, Onondaga county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of tavern-keeping, without bars, adds another to the accumulation of facts already before the world—which settled the point months ago—that public opinion stands ready at a moment's warning to march against the common destroyer. Only let the word of command be given, and nothing on earth can withstand the rush of its onset. KNOX.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the west part of Fabius, convened at the session-room, on Friday evening, 2d May, 1828, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent practice of tavern-keeping, without bars—Col. S. Fitch was chosen chairman, and D. Smith, Esq. secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated, and the question discussed at length, Noah Goodrich, Esq. Capt. Silas Penoyer, and Messrs. Benoni Hannum, Charles Stuart, and Theodore D. Weld, were appointed a committee, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted:—

Whereas the ruin of individuals and of families, and the disgrace and misery entailed upon society, by the abuse of spirituous liquors, are facts acknowledged and deplored by every man; and among the causes which produce and perpetuate these evils, none, perhaps, exercise a more direct and pernicious influence, than the multiplication of houses where ardent spirits are retailed: We, the undersigned, impressed with these facts, the evidence of which meets us every where, and moved by regard for our country, our neighbours, our families, and our souls—

Resolve, 1st, That the practice recently adopted in various parts of our country, of opening houses for public entertainment, without bars, meets our decided approbation.

2d, That in this place, such establishments, and no other, are required by the best interests of this vicinity, and of the community at large.

3d, That we will give our influence and support to such establishments.

4th, That the attention of the board of excise to the objects of this meeting, be respectfully solicited.

5th That Colonel E. St. John, N. Goodrich, Esq. and Mr. B. Hammond, be a committee to lay the proceedings of this meeting before the board, at their next annual meeting.

Political.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York, from London, has brought papers to the 1st of April.

The Turks, &c.—By letters from Constantinople to March 15, it seems that a final effort has been attempted by the ministers of Austria and Prussia to induce the Porte to accept the intervention. The Dragomans received from the Reis Effendi a refusal in the most energetic terms.

In the British House of Commons, on the 24th of March, Sir R. Wilson put some questions to Mr. Peel, with a view to ascertain the intention of ministers respecting Greece. Mr. Peel answered, that there was no intention on the part of his majesty to withdraw from the treaty of the 6th of July; and that no further information of any declaration of war or act of hostility by Russia, had reached this country; that orders had been given before the battle of Navarino, and since, to blockade all parts of the Morea that are occupied by the Turks; and that any other attempt to carry away any part of the Greek population, to make slaves of them, would be resisted to the utmost by the English government.

A rumor prevailed at the Hague, that the Russian cabinet intended to call the Prince of Orange to the throne of Greece. The Prince had set out for St. Petersburgh, which, in some measure gave a colour to the rumor.

Portugal.—The troubles are increasing in Portugal. When the Helen sailed, it was stated that the English, French and Brazilian ambassadors had left Lisbon, and arrived at Portsmouth, and that 15 English men of war had arrived at the latter place with orders to proceed to Portugal.

A letter from Havre states, that all Portugal is in an uproar, and that the English are arming, and have seized upon 60,000 pounds sterling, which the great banker Rothschild in London, had advanced to the new regent Don Miguel.

France.—During the reading of the minutes, in the session of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 25th March, a great number of the Deputies crowded around Gen. La Fayette, to congratulate him on the perfect re-establishment of his health. The chamber was engaged in hearing and discussing the project of a law for the annual revision of the electoral lists and juries. Gen. La Fayette was sworn, and took his seat.

Paris, March 29.—A Marseilles Journal states as follows:—

"If we may believe the reports circulated here, the arrival of Asiatic troops at Constantinople has produced great anarchy. Notwithstanding all its efforts to maintain order, the government has not been able to prevent some Christians being killed in the streets. The Turks themselves are not without fear when they leave their houses, and have sometimes fallen victims to the disorders which prevail—the inevitable consequence of the situation in which this capitol has been placed."

London, April 1.—The foreign intelligence which has arrived by Paris papers to the 29th, and by Brussels and Hamburgh mails, leaves the question of war or peace in *statu quo*. Whilst some accounts from Constantinople would induce us to believe that the Sultan had listened to more moderate counsels, others inform us of the acts which do not justify any such belief.

Meanwhile, if we may form any opinion from the intelligence that arrives from St. Petersburg, we should say that the Emperor of Russia is determined upon war. The imperial guard has left St. Petersburg; and the Polish and Lithuanian army, consisting of 70,000 men, is to form an army of reserve.

There is little doubt of peace having been concluded between Persia and Russia.

Later News.—An arrival at New-York, from Liverpool on Wednesday last, brought London papers to the 6th of April.

War Prospects.—The aspect of political affairs (says the New-York American) is still unsettled, and perhaps more warlike, although there are indications of a more tractable and conceding spirit on the part of the Turks. It appears, however, that the Emperor of Russia had distinctly intimated to the other powers of Europe his purpose of *forcing* the Porte to a compliance with the treaty of London, and that with such views he intended to lead his armies across the Pruth on the 12th of April.

How far the impression that war is inevitable is borne out by the English *official* journals, may be judged of by the annexed extract from the latest London Courier received, that of Saturday, 5th April:—

"Many erroneous accounts have been published, from which the public might be induced to believe that every thing was not only in a train of amicable adjustment between Turkey and Greece, but that Turkey had evinced a disposition to make her submission to Russia, to return to the treaty of Akermann, and to pay Russia a certain sum of money. There is no truth in these assertions. The Russian troops have not passed the Pruth, but the day fixed for the passage is the 12th inst. The Emperor Nicholas sets off for the army about a week afterwards."

The German papers, in their advices from Constantinople, speak of troops training for the Turkish service by French and American officers, and American engineers engaged in fortifying the Dardanelles.

Among the foreigners engaged in the Greek service, are three captains and six lieutenants, Americans.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.—The tariff bill from the House, which the committee on manufactures of the Senate, to whom it was referred, had reported with a variety of amendments, was taken into consideration in that body on Monday of last week. Most of the amendments were rejected; and among others, that which proposed to increase the duty on molasses to 7 1-2, instead of 10 cents per gallon. The present duty is 5 cts. The Senate then adjourned.

Veterans of the Revolution.—The bill allowing the revolutionary officers full pay, during life, has passed the U. States Senate, and there is a strong belief that it will pass the House. Our devoutest thanks are rendered that this long withheld act of justice is so near being performed. If ever there was a claim which called on the noble and kindly feelings of our nature, it is that of those who hazarded their property and their lives, to obtain the blessings of that system of government under which we now so happily live.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Dreadful Accident.—A serious accident (says the Boston Courier of the 18th inst.) happened yesterday morning, the particulars of which it is difficult at present to give with accuracy. Agreebly to notice given in the public prints, a large assemblage of persons had convened to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the methodist chapel about to be erected in North-Bennet street. The floor had been laid and covered with rough boards, for the accommodation of the assembly, and on it, it is supposed, there were seven or eight hundred people collected. During the religious services, while Mr. Maffit was addressing the audience, one of the principal beams of the floor gave way, and about one quarter of the whole floor suddenly sunk into the cellar, with all the people then on it—probably near two hundred individuals, men, women and children of all ages. The cellar was fifteen feet deep; and the effect of such an accident, on those who were spectators of it, as well as those who were partakers in the calamity, can be more easily conceived than described. From all the intelligence we have been able to gain, it is supposed that fifteen or sixteen were very badly injured; some, it is feared, mortally. A great number, forty or fifty, were slightly injured, being scratched by splinters of the broken boards or timbers, or bruised by being compressed in the falling mass, thus instantaneously huddled together and precipitated from such a height.

The accident is attributed to the giving way of a brick pillar, which supported the large beam near its centre.

A list of the persons injured is given in a later paper; from which it appears, that two men had both legs broken; thirteen men, four women, and two children, had either a thigh or leg broken, and a large number of others were severely bruised. In the whole, about sixty people were more or less injured.

Naval Court.—A court is now sitting at the navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass. composed of Com. Morris, Captains Wadsworth and Creighton, and Judge-Advocate John Pickering, for the purpose of investigating the alledged conduct of Lieut. John Percival, while in command of the U. S. sch'r Dolphin, at the Sandwich islands, in the early part of the year 1826. The charges are for misconduct while there, as alledged by the missionaries and others. The complainants are the Prudential Committee of the Foreign Missionary Society, Alfred P. Edwards, late master of the ship London, of New York, and others. A large number of witnesses are in attendance, and it appears to be the intention of the government to give the business a thorough investigation.

Monument to Clinton.—A meeting of the citizens of Albany was held on the 5th inst. to take measures for erecting a monument to the memory of Gov. Clinton, at the capitol, in that city; and a committee was appointed in each ward, to collect subscriptions for that purpose. The surplus money, if any, is to be invested for the benefit of the minor children of the deceased.

A resolution was also passed by the meeting, requesting their fellow-citizens in the interior of the state, to unite in this expression of public gratitude.

For the Greeks.—The citizens of New-Hartford, with praiseworthy liberality, have contributed 926 garments, 38 pair of stockings, 11 yds. of cloth, 11 do. flannel, and 11 pair of shoes, valued at $633 62, and $150 23 in cash, for the relief of the Greeks.

The new superior court for the city of New-York, commenced its first session at the city-hall, on Monday of last week: Jones, chief justice: Hoffman and Oakley, associate justices. Their salaries have been fixed by the corporation, at $2500. Charles A. Clinton, eldest son of the late Gov. C. is appointed clerk of the court.

John L. Wendell, of Albany, has received the appointment of reporter of the supreme court and court of errors, in place of Mr. Cowan, appointed judge of the 4th circuit. This appointment gives general satisfaction. Mr. W. is well qualified for the situation.

Thomas Tudor Tucker, treasurer of the United States, died at Washington, on the 1st inst. in the 84th year of his age, after a confinement of thirteen weeks. He was a revolutionary patriot, and representative from South-Carolina, in the first Congress of the United States.

Chief Justice Savage, of this state, has been nominated by the President, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Tucker.

Boston Rail Road.—Ebenezer Baldwin, of Albany, George Tibbits, of Troy, and Oliver Wiswall, of Hudson, have been appointed commissioners under the act in relation to the contemplated rail-road from Boston to Hudson river.

The steam-boat Florida was recently burnt in the Alabama river. Among the passengers was Major Pope, who had in his trunk $10,000 belonging to the United States, which he was taking to deposit in the Mobile Bank, and $400 of his own money, which the rapidity of the flames rendered it impossible to save. The aggregate loss is estimated at 60 to $100,000.

We understand, (says the Boston Palladium), a woollen factory was sold last week, at a sacrifice of nearly all the original cost, (100,000 dollars); yet the proprietors were in common with others, taunted about the fortunes they were making.

The Prince of Timbuctoo, [of whom some account is given on the last page of the Recorder], and who, since his father's strangulation, is anxious to get back to his own dominions, is now at Cincinnati, on his way to Washington city, preparatory to embarkation. He must be cautious that he does not get locked up as a runaway by the benign municipality of the capital. He dresses in the Moorish style, and attracts a good deal of notice from the people of Cincinnati.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Creek Indians.—Col. Breasley, the agent who accompanied the first party of 700 Indians from the Creek nation to their newly designated territory, has returned to the Creek country to lead 3000 more to their destined home. This home is in the wilds beyond the Arkansas.

The "Memoirs of the Right Hon. George Canning, by Dr. Styles," is announced in the late London papers.

A CARD.

It is with much pleasure that the Subscriber announces to the citizens of Utica and its vicinity, that through the urgent solicitation of some of its inhabitants, he has been induced to establish a Museum of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in this village, which will be conducted on liberal and correct principles. It will form a moral and interesting resort to every thinking mind, and people of every religious denomination. It will be under the superintendence of his brother, Mr. LINNÆUS PEALE, of Philadelphia, who is perfectly acquainted with all the departments of a well regulated Museum, and the manner of preserving the various subjects of Natural History, so that they may not be lost to society, when discovered, if they are sent to him in due season. He will receive all donations, and make a proper display of them, with the donor's name attached to them; and will receive the names of those who are desirous of aiding this institution by their patronage, as annual subscribers.

The Museum is now in such forwardness, that it will require but a few days more to prepare for the opening of it, of which due notice will be given. RUBENS PEALE.

May 18, 1828.

UTICA MISSIONARY DEPOSITORY.

Rec'd for the A. B. C. F. Missions, from the 1st of April, to the 2d of May, 1828.

Salina—Mon. con. by Mr. H. Barns, $13 00

Clinton—Mr. O. Gridley, $10: Rev. J. Monteith, 10: C. Stewart, 10: Dea. I. Williams, 10: G. Benedict, 5: J. Powell, 2: A regular contribution, 50: Pres. H. Davis, 5: J. Royce, 1: O. L. Kirtland, 1: E. D. Maltbee, 1: Jno. H. Parmele, 1: O. Marvin, 5: Wm. Johnson, 1: Mrs. F. Taylor, 50: $30 of which is for the support of Philip Taylor, in India: J. Curtiss, 3: Dr. S. Hastings, 5: Dr. C. Bissell, 3: J. F. Brooks, 1: From different persons, 2 25: D. Comstock, 1: S. Gridley, 1 50; (collected by Miss Harris): Miss M. Dewey, 1: Mrs. Robinson, 25 cts: From four children, 25 cts: Mrs. P. Pond, 1: Cash from individuals, 1: Miss J. Hayes, 50 cts; (rec'd by Rev. J. Monteith): Also, by Dea. J. Williams, a collection in the congregational soc., 45 55: Mon. con. 30 40, 258 70

Mrs. Stansbury, a book, estimated at 1 25: Miss Sally Hayes, a quantity of dried fruit, books, & garden seeds, for the Mackinaw mission.

Onondaga—Mon. con. by Capt. J. Swan, 12 00

Truxton—Mon. con. by Rev. C. Clark, 3 25

Columbus—Mon. con. 18 50: Rev. Chas. C. Avery, a donation, 10, 28 50

Holland Patent—Wethersfield-st. mon. con. by Mr. G. W. Wolcott, jun. 4 00

Leyden—Fem. cent soc. 7 50, by Mrs. Alice Fish, Treas'r: Avails of a miss. field, cultivated by Rev. Reuel Kimball, 2, 9 50

Manlius—2d pres. church, by the hand of Rev. R. Cushman, $150; expressly for the benefit of his brother's family at the Choc. miss. at Robert Golsom's, 150 00

Orville—Mon. con. by Mr. Wm. Barker 5 81

Adams—Mon. con. 16 84: Miss. soc. 20 50, by Rev. John Sessions, 37 34

Whitesboro'—Female Miss. Soc. by the hand of Mrs. Walcott, Treas'r, 60; 50 of which is to constitute the Rev. Geo. W. Gale an honorary member of the Board, 60 00

Winfield—Foreign Miss. Association, a box of clothing for the Mackinaw station, estimated at 102 85: Cash, 12 50

Butternuts—Missionary Soc. of 1st congregational church of Butternuts, by Rev. H. P. Bogue, 8 33

Owego—A box of clothing, directed to Rev. Wm. Potter, Creek-Path, Alabama, estimated at $60.

Augusta—Youth's Soc. 2 1-2 yards flannel & 1 pair socks.

Amount of cash, $607 93

P. S.—The $6 47, stated in the Recorder in December last, as being a donation from Mrs. Abigail Chandler, was a donation from the Youth's Society. ABIJAH THOMAS, *Ag't.*

MARRIED,

At Trenton, on the 23d ult. by Rev. Mr. Wetmore, Mr. *Luther Egert*, to Miss *Elizabeth Curry*, both of Trenton.

At Kirkland, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. *Abner Loomis*, of Vernon, to Miss *Harriet Hall*, of Kirkland.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 7th inst. *Emily*, daughter of Mr. Robert Lattimer, aged 18.

On the 9th inst. a child of Mr. *Joseph Jeremiah*, aged 16 months.

At her residence, near Schenectady, on the 1st inst. Mrs. *Catharine Powell*, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Powell, aged 50.

At Charlton, Mont. co. on the 1st inst. Mr. *John B. Wendell*, aged 96. He had resided in Schenectady & its vicinity upwards of 70 years.

In Litchfield, Con. Major *John Webb*, a revolutionary officer, aged 71.

Utica Academy.

IT is proposed, that during the present week, a call be made on Gentlemen of the village, to solicit Donations in BOOKS, for the purpose of collecting a Library for the Institution.

By order of the Trustees,
May 12. D. PRENTICE, *Principal.*

Western Sunday School Union.

THE Depository is now kept in the 2d story of *Thomas & Clark's* Store, Genesee street, opposite Catharine street. It is now well supplied with Books for Sabbath School Libraries.

Also, just received, the following:—
Dr. Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance,
Stewart's Journal at the Sandwich Islands,
Memoirs of Fisk—Martyn—Buchanan,
Dr. Henry's Letters to an anxious Inquirer,
Life of John Urquhart, with a recommendatory Letter by Dr. Chalmers,
Lady of the Manor, 5th vol.
Village Hymns—Porter's Sketch-Book,
Irving's Life of Columbus,
Life of Calvin—Emerson's Union Catechism.
Utica, May 12, 1828. 2w20

Leghorn and Straw HATS.

Shearman & Thomson,
"*White Front, Green Door & Brass Knocker,*"
No. 62, Genesee-street,

ARE receiving the present week, fifteen cases Leghorn Hats: Among which are—Women's black & white Flats & Crowns, Bolivars, Gipsies, Misses' Gipsies, Men's and Boys' Hats, &c. &c. *ALSO,*

Ten cases plain and open work'd Straw Hats, for women, misses and children; any of which they offer by the case, dozen or singly, cheap.

N.B.—All kinds of *MILLINERY ARTICLES* kept as above.
Utica, April 8, 1828. 15w6

Kidderminster CARPETS.

Shearman & Thomson,
AT THEIR CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 62, Genesee-street—Up Stairs,

WILL receive the present week, three bales Kidderminster Carpets, of superion quality & patterns; five bales English and Scotch ingrained Do.; two bales Venetian Hall and Stair Do.; which, together with their former Stock, will make the *best* assortment of the *best* and *cheapest* Carpets ever offered here.

Also, Blue and green Table & Piano Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Carpet Rods, Bindings, Bockings, and family made Carpetings.
Utica, April 8, 1828. 15w6

W. BURRITT,

WILL open on the 1st week in May, a convenient BOARDING-HOUSE, on Genesee street, seven doors west of Bleecker street; where he will be pleased to accommodate all those (of correct moral deportment) who call upon him, with Board, either by the day, week or year, on as reasonable terms as at other establishments in the village.
Utica, April 14, 1828 18

NEW GOODS.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street, are just receiving a fresh Supply of *GROCERIES*: Among which are—
40 chests fresh TEAS,
25 kegs Plug TOBACCO,
50 quintals CODFISH,
30 bbls. & 20 tubs MACKEREL,
30 bags COFFEE,
50 boxes fresh RAISINS,
20 boxes Lump SUGAR,
10 hhds. St. Croix & N. Orleans Do.
20 boxes Bar SOAP, &c. &c.

Together with almost every other article usually kept in their line of business; which they offer very low for cash or approved paper.
Utica, April 15, 1828. 16

REMOVAL.

B. S. LYMAN has removed to the Store lately occupied by E. VERNON, 3 doors below the Ontario B. Bank, No. 66, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favour him with a call. He is just opening an elegant assortment of India, French, English and American DRY GOODS, which he offers at the lowest prices, for cash. *April 29, 1828.* 6w18

Umbrellas & Parasols.

THE Subscriber has just received a shocking fine assortment of Silk Umbrellas, from 26 to 33 inches, of ivory and gold and silk mantling; and Parasols, of superior quality, from 14 to 20 inches, plain and sticked and lanced; together with a few Ladies' Sun Umbrellas, which he offers low for cash. B. S. LYMAN.
Utica, April 29, 1828. 18w4

Linens, Linen Cambrics & Lawns.

THE Subscriber has just received an elegant assortment of Irish and Flemish Linens; also, Linen Cambrics and Lawns, of superior qualities. Those who wish to purchase any of these articles, are respectfully invited to call at No. 66, and examine them; and he is confident they will find them as low as any in the place.
B. S. LYMAN.
Utica, April 29, 1828. 18w4

Clinton Female Seminary.

THE summer term will commence on Thursday the 22d of May. It is believed that this institution now combines all the advantages it has ever possessed, and is extending the sphere of its operations.

Piano Forte and Vocal Music taught by Miss ROLLO. A course of Botanical Lectures is expected the ensuing season; also, a course on Natural Philosophy. N. ROYCE, *Principal.*
E. A. ROYCE,
S. ROYCE.
Clinton, April 26, 1828. 18w4

REV. MR. WHITTELSEY'S

School for Young Ladies,

UTICA, N. Y.

THIS School will be opened on Wednesday the 21st day of May next. The building to be occupied for the establishment, formerly the residence of James S. Kip, Esq. is in a pleasant part of the village, sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle of business. The Pupils who board in the family will receive every parental care from Mr. & Mrs. Whittelsey. Mr. Whittelsey's whole attention will be devoted to the instruction of the Pupils; the best books and the most improved methods of instruction will be adopted; and the whole establishment will be arranged and conducted with the design of combining all the advantages which respect the personal, moral and intellectual improvement of the Pupils, that such an institution can offer.

In prospect of relinquishing the superintendence of the Ontario Female Seminary, the following testimonial was given, unsolicited, by the gentlemen whose names are subjoined:—

CANANDAIGUA, *Jan. 30, 1828.*

We have been intimately acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Whittelsey, during their residence in this place, while our children and those intrusted to our care have been under their instruction and parental watchfulness.

From our acquaintance with their School, and what knowledge we have received of its internal regulation, and of its literary character, from attending its examinations; also, from the proficiency of those we have intrusted to them, their unusually happy qualification to superintend the education of Young Ladies, both as to their instruction and the formation of their habits for society, and the strict attention which they have always paid to the morals of their pupils; we feel a pleasure in offering to them the voluntary expression of our gratitude for their attention to those we have placed under their instruction.

As unforeseen circumstances render it impracticable for them to continue in their present situation, we most heartily recommend them to the affectionate interest and patronage of those with whom they may be called to reside.

EVAN JOHNS, THOMAS BEALS,
NATH'L W. HOWELL, ANSEL D. EDDY.

The course of instruction intended to be pursued with Pupils who remain a sufficient time at the School, will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Logic, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Chemistry. Instruction will also be provided, for those who desire it, in the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Work.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Board, ...	$2 00 per week.
Washing, ...	37 1-2 per doz.
Tuition—English Studies,	$25 per year.
Latin and French Languages,	8 per q'r.
Music, including instruments,	12 per do.
Drawing, Painting, or NeedleWork,	4 per do.

The period of instruction, for a year, will consist of 44 weeks—8 weeks being allowed for vacations. Tuition to be paid *in advance*. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness. Each Boarder is expected to provide her own candles, napkins, and bed-covering. The expence of fuel, in the cold season, will be divided among the Pupils. Bedsteads, beds, pillows and bolsters, will be provided by the Principal. The first term will continue fourteen weeks, to the last Wednesday in August. Applications for admission may be made to Rev. S. C. AIKIN, at Utica, or to Mr. WHITTELSEY, now at Canandaigua.

REFERENCES.
Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. *Clinton.*
Rev. NOAH COE, *New-Hartford.*
Rev. SAMUEL C. AIKIN, } *Utica.*
Rev. J. F. SCHERMERHORN, }
ELIZUR GOODRICH, Jr. Esq. }
Utica, April 1, 1828. 14

For Sale, or to Let,

A LARGE and commodious Brick DWELLING-HOUSE, opposite the Presbyterian Church, in *Whitesborough*, with convenient Out-Houses, Orchard, and five acres of superior Land. Few more delightful situations can be found in the country. For further particulars, enquire at the residence of the late THOMAS R. GOLD, Esq. *March 10, 1828.* 11tf

THE SABBATH.

We understand that the meeting alluded to in the following communication, was one of a most interesting character, and that it was literally thronged with attendants. The time, the occasion, the object, the names of persons, are also circumstances which contributed to its importance:—

For the Western Recorder.

At the time of the county court at Bennington, Vermont, April 29, 1828, a meeting was called for the purpose of aiding public sentiment in favour of the observance of the Sabbath, which was attended by a large and respectable audience. Gen. David Robinson was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Samuel W. May, Clerk; when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. On motion of Rev. Daniel A. Clark, seconded by Hon. Chauncey Langdon, of Castleton—*Resolved*, That this meeting consider the Sabbath a divine institution, irrepealable and perpetual, and like all the other precepts of the decalogue, binding on all ages and nations who become acquainted with its consecration; and that its sacred observance is essential to the prosperity of any people.

2. On motion of Milo L. Bennet, Esq. seconded by Western B. Adams—*Resolved*, That we see with deep regret the gross violation of that sacred day, so prevalent in our land; and that we hold ourselves *obligated* to God and our country, to bear decided testimony against a vice threatening our prosperity, and that of our children, through many generations.

3. On motion of Hon. Chauncey Langdon, seconded by A. Stewart, Esq. of New-York—*Resolved*, That we have heard with cordial approbation, the efforts making in our country, and especially in the state of New-York, to check by example and public opinion, the increasing violation of the Sabbath; and we would cheerfully co-operate with the advocates of reform.

4. On motion of Hon. Zebulon R. Shepherd, seconded by Milo L. Bennett, Esq.—*Resolved*, That as a pre-requisite to all co-operation with the friends of reform on this subject, we pledge ourselves to rest on the Sabbath day, according to the commandment, and have the day properly regarded in our own families.

5. On motion of Western B. Adams, seconded by Z. B. Shepherd—*Resolved*, That this meeting appoint a committee, to represent them in the meeting to be held in New-York the 2d week in May next, for the formation of a National Society, on the *self-coercion principle*, to carry into effect the views we have expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Rev. Daniel A. Clark, Rev. Samuel W. May and Western B. Adams, be that committee; and that the committee be requested to publish the above resolutions. Closed with prayer.

DAVID ROBINSON, *Moderator.*
SAMUEL W. MAY, *Clerk.*

Such proceedings as the following need no comment. Every Presbytery in the country ought to set a similar example:—

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF CHENANGO.

"*Resolved*, That this Presbytery highly approve the efforts which have recently been made to prevent the profanation of the Sabbath; and that if the friends of religion and morality shall see fit to form a National Society to promote the sanctification of this holy day, we hereby pledge ourselves to afford to such an institution all practicable co-operation and support."

On the subject of intemperance—

"*Resolved*, That this Presbytery regard with a high degree of satisfaction, the recent efforts of the friends of humanity and religion to arrest the dreadful and alarming progress of intemperance.

"*Resolved, secondly*, That this Presbytery believe the common and ordinary use of ardent spirits to be altogether unnecessary; and we do therefore solemnly engage to discontinue the use of them by ourselves and in our families, except when necessary for medical purposes, and in such cases only where no substitute can be obtained.

"*Resolved, thirdly*, That it be earnestly recommended to the churches under our care, to adopt similar resolutions on this subject."

The stated clerk was directed to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the editor of the Western Recorder for publication.

Attest, E. D. WELLS, *Stated Clerk.*
Windsor, April 23, 1828.

For the Western Recorder.

INTEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR—The enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in West-Fabius, Onondaga county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of tavern-keeping, without bars, adds another to the accumulation of facts already before the world—which settled the point months ago—that public opinion stands ready at a moment's warning to march against the common destroyer. Only let the word of command be given, and nothing on earth can withstand the rush of its onset. KNOX.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the west part of Fabius, convened at the session-room, on Friday evening, 2d May, 1828, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent practice of tavern-keeping, without bars—Col. S. Fitch was chosen chairman, and D. Smith, Esq. secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated, and the question discussed at length, Noah Goodrich, Esq. Capt. Silas Penoyer, and Messrs. Benoni Hannum, Charles Stuart, and Theodore D. Weld, were appointed a committee, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted:—

Whereas the ruin of individuals and of families, and the disgrace and misery entailed upon society, by the abuse of spirituous liquors, are facts acknowledged and deplored by every man; and among the causes which produce and perpetuate these evils, none, perhaps, exercise a more direct and pernicious influence, than the multiplication of houses where ardent spirits are retailed: We, the undersigned, impressed with these facts, the evidence of which meets us every where, and moved by regard for our country, our neighbours, our families, and our souls—

Resolve, 1st, That the practice recently adopted in various parts of our country, of opening houses for public entertainment, without bars, meets our decided approbation.

2d, That in this place, such establishments, and no other, are required by the best interests of this vicinity, and of the community at large.

3d, That we will give our influence and support to such establishments.

4th, That the attention of the board of excise to the objects of this meeting, be respectfully solicited.

5th, That Colonel E. St. John, N. Goodrich, Esq. and Mr. B. Hammond, be a committee to lay the proceedings of this meeting before the board, at their next annual meeting.

Political.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York, from London, has brought papers to the 1st of April.

The Turks, &c.—By letters from Constantinople to March 15, it seems that a final effort has been attempted by the ministers of Austria and Prussia to induce the Porte to accept the intervention. The Dragomans received from the Reis Effendi a refusal in the most energetic terms.

In the British House of Commons, on the 24th of March, Sir R. Wilson put some questions to Mr. Peel, with a view to ascertain the intention of ministers respecting Greece. Mr. Peel answered, that there was no intention on the part of his majesty to withdraw from the treaty of the 6th of July; and that no further information of any declaration of war or act of hostility by Russia, had reached this country; that orders had been given before the battle of Navarino, and since, to blockade all parts of the Morea that are occupied by the Turks; and that any other attempt to carry away any part of the Greek population, to make slaves of them, would be resisted to the utmost by the English government.

A rumor prevailed at the Hague, that the Russian cabinet intended to call the Prince of Orange to the throne of Greece. The Prince had set out for St. Petersburgh, which, in some measure gave a colour to the rumor.

Portugal.—The troubles are increasing in Portugal. When the Helen sailed, it was stated that the English, French and Brazilian ambassadors had left Lisbon, and arrived at Portsmouth, and that 15 English men of war had arrived at the latter place with orders to proceed to Portugal.

A letter from Havre states, that all Portugal is in an uproar, and that the English are arming, and have seized upon 60,000 pounds sterling, which the great banker Rothschild in London, had advanced to the new regent Don Miguel.

France.—During the reading of the minutes, in the session of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 25th March, a great number of the Deputies crowded around Gen. La Fayette, to congratulate him on the perfect re-establishment of his health. The chamber was engaged in hearing and discussing the project of a law for the annual revision of the electoral lists and juries. Gen. La Fayette was sworn, and took his seat.

Paris, March 29.—A Marseilles Journal states as follows:—

"If we may believe the reports circulated here, the arrival of Asiatic troops at Constantinople has produced great anarchy. Notwithstanding all its efforts to maintain order, the government has not been able to prevent some Christians being killed in the streets. The Turks themselves are not without fear when they leave their houses, and have sometimes fallen victims to the disorders which prevail—the inevitable consequence of the situation in which this capitol has been placed."

London, April 1.—The foreign intelligence which has arrived by Paris papers to the 29th, and by Brussels and Hamburgh mails, leaves the question of war or peace in *statu quo*. Whilst some accounts from Constantinople would induce us to believe that the Sultan had listened to more moderate counsels, others inform us of the acts which do not justify any such belief.

Meanwhile, if we may form any opinion from the intelligence that arrives from St. Petersburg, we should say that the Emperor of Russia is determined upon war. The imperial guard has left St. Petersburg; and the Polish and Lithuanian army, consisting of 70,000 men, is to form an army of reserve.

There is little doubt of peace having been concluded between Persia and Russia.

Later News.—An arrival at New-York, from Liverpool on Wednesday last, brought London papers to the 6th of April.

War Prospects.—The aspect of political affairs (says the New-York American) is still unsettled, and perhaps more warlike, although there are indications of a more tractable and conceding spirit on the part of the Turks. It appears, however, that the Emperor of Russia had distinctly intimated to the other powers of Europe his purpose of *forcing* the Porte to a compliance with the treaty of London, and that with such views he intended to lead his armies across the Pruth on the 12th of April.

How far the impression that war is inevitable is borne out by the English *official* journals, may be judged of by the annexed extract from the latest London Courier received, that of Saturday, 5th April:—

"Many erroneous accounts have been published, from which the public might be induced to believe that every thing was not only in a train of amicable adjustment between Turkey and Greece, but that Turkey had evinced a disposition to make her submission to Russia, to return to the treaty of Akermann, and to pay Russia a certain sum of money. There is no truth in these assertions. The Russian troops have not passed the Pruth, but the day fixed for the passage is the 12th inst. The Emperor Nicholas sets off for the army about a week afterwards."

The German papers, in their advices from Constantinople, speak of troops training for the Turkish service by French and American officers, and American engineers engaged in fortifying the Dardanelles.

Among the foreigners engaged in the Greek service, are three captains and six lieutenants, Americans.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.—The tariff bill from the House, which the committee on manufactures of the Senate, to whom it was referred, had reported with a variety of amendments, was taken into consideration in that body on Monday of last week. Most of the amendments were rejected; and among others, that which proposed to increase the duty on molasses to 7 1-2, instead of 10 cents per gallon. The present duty is 5 cts. The Senate then adjourned.

Veterans of the Revolution.—The bill allowing the revolutionary officers full pay, during life, has passed the U. States Senate, and there is a strong belief that it will pass the House. Our devoutest thanks are rendered that this long withheld act of justice is so near being performed. If ever there was a claim which called on the noble and kindly feelings of our nature, it is that of those who hazarded their property and their lives, to obtain the blessings of that system of government under which we now so happily live.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Dreadful Accident.—A serious accident (says the Boston Courier of the 18th inst.) happened yesterday morning, the particulars of which it is difficult at present to give with accuracy. Agreeably to notice given in the public prints, a large assemblage of persons had convened to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the methodist chapel about to be erected in North-Bennet street. The floor had been laid and covered with rough boards, for the accommodation of the assembly, and on it, it is supposed, there were seven or eight hundred people collected. During the religious services, while Mr. Maffit was addressing the audience, one of the principal beams of the floor gave way, and about one quarter of the whole floor suddenly sunk into the cellar, with all the people then on it—probably near two hundred individuals, men, women and children of all ages. The cellar was fifteen feet deep; and the effect of such an accident, on those who were spectators of it, as well as those who were partakers in the calamity, can be more easily conceived than described. From all the intelligence we have been able to gain, it is supposed that fifteen or sixteen were very badly injured; some, it is feared, mortally. A great number, forty or fifty, were slightly injured, being scratched by splinters of the broken boards or timbers, or bruised by being compressed in the falling mass, thus instantaneously huddled together and precipitated from such a height.

The accident is attributed to the giving way of a brick pillar, which supported the large beam near its centre.

A list of the persons injured is given in a later paper; from which it appears, that two men had both legs broken; thirteen men, four women, and two children, had either a thigh or leg broken, and a large number of others were severely bruised. In the whole, about sixty people were more or less injured.

Naval Court.—A court is now sitting at the navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass. composed of Com. Morris, Captains Wadsworth and Creighton, and Judge-Advocate John Pickering, for the purpose of investigating the alledged conduct of Lieut. John Percival, while in command of the U. S. sch'r Dolphin, at the Sandwich islands, in the early part of the year 1826. The charges are for misconduct while there, as alledged by the missionaries and others. The complainants are the Prudential Committee of the Foreign Missionary Society, Alfred P. Edwards, late master of the ship London, of New York, and others. A large number of witnesses are in attendance, and it appears to be the intention of the government to give the business a thorough investigation.

Monument to Clinton.—A meeting of the citizens of Albany was held on the 5th inst. to take measures for erecting a monument to the memory of Gov. Clinton, at the capitol, in that city; and a committee was appointed in each ward, to collect subscriptions for that purpose. The surplus money, if any, is to be invested for the benefit of the minor children of the deceased.

A resolution was also passed by the meeting, requesting their fellow-citizens in the interior of the state, to unite in this expression of public gratitude.

For the Greeks.—The citizens of New-Hartford, with praiseworthy liberality, have contributed 926 garments, 38 pair of stockings, 11 yds. of cloth, 11 do. flannel, and 11 pair of shoes, valued at $633 62, and $150 23 in cash, for the relief of the Greeks.

The new superior court for the city of New-York, commenced its first session at the city-hall, on Monday of last week: Jones, chief justice: Hoffman and Oakley, associate justices. Their salaries have been fixed by the corporation, at $2500. Charles A. Clinton, eldest son of the late Gov. C. is appointed clerk of the court.

John L. Wendell, of Albany, has received the appointment of reporter of the supreme court and court of errors, in place of Mr. Cowan, appointed judge of the 4th circuit. This appointment gives general satisfaction. Mr. W. is well qualified for the situation.

Thomas Tudor Tucker, treasurer of the United States, died at Washington, on the 1st inst. in the 84th year of his age, after a confinement of thirteen weeks. He was a revolutionary patriot, and representative from South-Carolina, in the first Congress of the United States.

Chief Justice Savage, of this state, has been nominated by the President, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Tucker.

Boston Rail Road.—Ebenezer Baldwin, of Albany, George Tibbits, of Troy, and Oliver Wiswall, of Hudson, have been appointed commissioners under the act in relation to the contemplated rail-road from Boston to Hudson river.

The steam-boat Florida was recently burnt in the Alabama river. Among the passengers was Major Pope, who had in his trunk $10,000 belonging to the United States, which he was taking to deposit in the Mobile Bank, and $400 of his own money, which the rapidity of the flames rendered it impossible to save. The aggregate loss is estimated at 60 to $100,000.

We understand, (says the Boston Palladium), a woollen factory was sold last week, at a sacrifice of nearly all the original cost, (100,000 dollars); yet the proprietors were in common with others, taunted about the fortunes they were making.

The Prince of Timbuctoo, [of whom some account is given on the last page of the Recorder], and who, since his father's strangulation, is anxious to get back to his own dominions, is now at Cincinnati, on his way to Washington city, preparatory to embarkation. He must be cautious that he does not get locked up as a runaway by the benign municipality of the capital. He dresses in the Moorish style, and attracts a good deal of notice from the people of Cincinnati.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Creek Indians.—Col. Breasley, the agent who accompanied the first party of 700 Indians from the Creek nation to their newly designated territory, has returned to the Creek country to lead 3000 more to their destined home. This home is in the wilds beyond the Arkansas.

The "Memoirs of the Right Hon. George Canning, by Dr. Styles," is announced in the late London papers.

A CARD.

It is with much pleasure that the Subscriber announces to the citizens of Utica and its vicinity, that through the urgent solicitation of some of its inhabitants, he has been induced to establish a Museum of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in this village, which will be conducted on liberal and correct principles. It will form a moral and interesting resort to every thinking mind, and people of every religious denomination. It will be under the superintendence of his brother, Mr. LINNÆUS PEALE, of Philadelphia, who is perfectly acquainted with all the departments of a well regulated Museum, and the manner of preserving the various subjects of Natural History, so that they may not be lost to society, when discovered, if they are sent to him in due season. He will receive all donations, and make a proper display of them, with the donor's name attached to them; and will receive the names of those who are desirous of aiding this institution by their patronage, as annual subscribers.

The Museum is now in such forwardness, that it will require but a few days more to prepare for the opening of it, of which due notice will be given. RUBENS PEALE.

May 18, 1828.

UTICA MISSIONARY DEPOSITORY.

Rec'd for the A. B. C. F. Missions, from the 1st of April, to the 2d of May, 1828.

Salina—Mon. con. by Mr. H. Barns, $13 00

Clinton—Mr. O. Gridley, $10: Rev. J. Monteith, 10: C. Stewart, 10: Dea. I. Williams, 10: G. Benedict, 5: J. Powell, 2: A regular contribution, 50: Pres. H. Davis, 5: J. Royce, 1: O. L. Kirtland, 1: E. D. Maltbee, 1: Jno. H. Parmele, 1: O. Marvin, 5: Wm. Johnson, 1: Mrs. F. Taylor, 50: $30 of which is for the support of Philip Taylor, in India: J. Curtiss, 3: Dr. S. Hastings, 5: Dr. C. Bissell, 3: J. F. Brooks, 1: From different persons, 2 25: D. Comstock, 1: S. Gridley, 1 50; (collected by Miss Harris): Miss M. Dewey, 1: Mrs. Robinson, 25 cts: From four children, 25 cts: Mrs. P. Pond, 1: Cash from individuals, 1: Miss J. Hayes, 50 cts; (rec'd by Rev. J. Monteith): Also, by Dea. J. Williams, a collection in the congregational soc., 45 55: Mon. con. 30 40, 258 70

Mrs. Stansbury, a book, estimated at 1 25: Miss Sally Hayes, a quantity of dried fruit, books, & garden seeds, for the Mackinaw mission.

Onondaga—Mon. con. by Capt. J. Swan, 12 00

Truxton—Mon. con. by Rev. C. Clark, 3 25

Columbus—Mon. con. 18 50: Rev. Chas. C. Avery, a donation, 10, 28 50

Holland Patent—Wethersfield-st. mon. con. by Mr. G. W. Wolcott, jun. 4 00

Leyden—Fem. cent soc. 7 50, by Mrs. Alice Fish, Treas'r: Avails of a miss. field, cultivated by Rev. Reuel Kimball, 2, 9 50

Manlius—2d pres. church, by the hand of Rev. R. Cushman, $150; expressly for the benefit of his brother's family at the Choc. miss. at Robert Golsom's, 150 00

Orville—Mon. con. by Mr. Wm. Barker 5 81

Adams—Mon. con. 16 84: Miss. soc. 20 50, by Rev. John Sessions, 37 34

Whitesboro'—Female Miss. Soc. by the hand of Mrs. Walcott, Treas'r, 60; 50 of which is to constitute the Rev. Geo. W. Gale an honorary member of the Board, 60 00

Winfield—Foreign Miss. Association, a box of clothing for the Mackinaw station, estimated at 102 85: Cash, 12 50

Butternuts—Missionary Soc. of 1st congregational church of Butternuts, by Rev. H. P. Bogue, 8 33

Owego—A box of clothing, directed to Rev. Wm. Potter, Creek-Path, Alabama, estimated at $60.

Augusta—Youth's Soc. 2 1-2 yards flannel & 1 pair socks.

Amount of cash, $607 93

P. S.—The $6 47, stated in the Recorder in December last, as being a donation from Mrs. Abigail Chandler, was a donation from the Youth's Society. ABIJAH THOMAS, *Ag't.*

MARRIED,

At Trenton, on the 23d ult. by Rev. Mr. Wetmore, Mr. *Luther Egert*, to Miss *Elizabeth Curry*, both of Trenton.

At Kirkland, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. *Abner Loomis*, of Vernon, to Miss *Harriet Hall*, of Kirkland.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 7th inst. *Emily*, daughter of Mr. Robert Lattimer, aged 18.

On the 9th inst. a child of Mr. *Joseph Jeremiah*, aged 16 months.

At her residence, near Schenectady, on the 1st inst. Mrs. *Catharine Powell*, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Powell, aged 50.

At Charlton, Mont. co. on the 1st inst. Mr. *John B. Wendell*, aged 96. He had resided in Schenectady & its vicinity upwards of 70 years.

In Litchfield, Con. Major *John Webb*, a revolutionary officer, aged 71.

Utica Academy.

IT is proposed, that during the present week, a call be made on Gentlemen of the village, to solicit Donations in BOOKS, for the purpose of collecting a Library for the Institution.

By order of the Trustees,
May 12. D. PRENTICE, *Principal.*

Western Sunday School Union.

THE Depository is now kept in the 2d story of *Thomas & Clark's* Store, Genesee street, opposite Catharine street. It is now well supplied with Books for Sabbath School Libraries.

Also, just received, the following:—

Dr. Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance,
Stewart's Journal at the Sandwich Islands,
Memoirs of Fisk—Martyn—Buchanan,
Dr. Henry's Letters to an anxious Inquirer,
Life of John Urquhart, with a recommendatory Letter by Dr. Chalmers,
Lady of the Manor, 5th vol.
Village Hymns—Porter's Sketch-Book,
Irving's Life of Columbus,
Life of Calvin—Emerson's Union Catechism.

Utica, May 12, 1828. 2w20

Leghorn and Straw HATS.

Shearman & Thomson,
"White Front, Green Door & Brass Knocker,"
No. 62, Genesee-street,

ARE receiving the present week, fifteen cases Leghorn Hats: Among which are—Women's black & white Flats & Crowns, Bolivars, Gipsies, Misses' Gipsies, Men's and Boys' Hats, &c. &c. *ALSO,*

Ten cases plain and open work'd Straw Hats, for women, misses and children; any of which they offer by the case, dozen or singly, cheap.

N. B.—All kinds of *MILLINERY ARTICLES* kept as above.

Utica, April 8, 1828. 15w6

Kidderminster CARPETS.

Shearman & Thomson,
AT THEIR CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 62, Genesee-street—Up Stairs,

WILL receive the present week, three bales Kidderminster Carpets, of superior quality & patterns; five bales English and Scotch ingrained Do.; two bales Venetian Hall and Stair Do.; which, together with their former Stock, will make the *best* assortment of the *best* and *cheapest* Carpets ever offered here.

Also, Blue and green Table & Piano Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Carpet Rods, Bindings, Bockings, and family made Carpetings.

Utica, April 8, 1828. 15w6

W. BURRITT,

WILL open on the 1st week in May, a convenient BOARDING-HOUSE, on Genesee street, seven doors west of Bleecker street; where he will be pleased to accommodate all those (of correct moral deportment) who call upon him, with Board, either by the day, week or year, on as reasonable terms as at other establishments in the village.

Utica, April 14, 1828 19

NEW GOODS.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street, are just receiving a fresh Supply of *GROCERIES*: Among which are—

40 chests fresh TEAS,
25 kegs Plug TOBACCO,
50 quintals CODFISH,
30 bbls. & 20 tubs MACKEREL,
30 bags COFFEE,
50 boxes fresh RAISINS,
20 boxes Lump SUGAR,
10 hhds. St. Croix & N. Orleans Do.
20 boxes Bar SOAP, &c. &c.

Together with almost every other article usually kept in their line of business; which they offer very low for cash or approved paper.

Utica, April 15, 1828. 16

REMOVAL.

B. S. LYMAN has removed to the Store lately occupied by E. VERNON, 3 doors below the Ontario B. Bank, No. 66, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favour him with a call. He is just opening an elegant assortment of India, French, English and American DRY GOODS, which he offers at the lowest prices, for cash. *April* 29, 1828. 6w18

Umbrellas & Parasols.

THE Subscriber has just received a shocking fine assortment of Silk Umbrellas, from 26 to 33 inches, of ivory and gold and silk mantling; and Parasols, of superior quality, from 14 to 20 inches, plain and sticked and lanced; together with a few Ladies' Sun Umbrellas, which he offers low for cash. B. S. LYMAN.

Utica, April 29, 1828. 18w4

Linens, Linen Cambrics & Lawns.

THE Subscriber has just received an elegant assortment of Irish and Flemish Linens; also, Linen Cambrics and Lawns, of superior qualities. Those who wish to purchase any of these articles, are respectfully invited to call at No. 66, and examine them; and he is confident they will find them as low as any in the place.

B. S. LYMAN.

Utica, April 29, 1828. 18w4

Clinton Female Seminary.

THE summer term will commence on Thursday the 22d of May. It is believed that this institution now combines all the advantages it has ever possessed, and is extending the sphere of its operations.

Piano Forte and Vocal Music taught by Miss ROLLO. A course of Botanical Lectures is expected the ensuing season; also, a course on Natural Philosophy. N. ROYCE, *Principal.*
E. A. ROYCE,
S. ROYCE.

Clinton, April 26, 1828. 18w4

REV. MR. WHITTELSEY'S

School for Young Ladies,

UTICA, N. Y.

THIS School will be opened on Wednesday the 21st day of May next. The building to be occupied for the establishment, formerly the residence of James S. Kip, Esq. is in a pleasant part of the village, sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle of business. The Pupils who board in the family will receive every parental care from Mr. & Mrs. Whittelsey. Mr. Whittelsey's whole attention will be devoted to the instruction of the Pupils; the best books and the most improved methods of instruction will be adopted; and the whole establishment will be arranged and conducted with the design of combining all the advantages which respect the personal, moral and intellectual improvement of the Pupils, that such an institution can offer.

In prospect of relinquishing the superintendence of the Ontario Female Seminary, the following testimonial was given, unsolicited, by the gentlemen whose names are subjoined:—

CANANDAIGUA, *Jan.* 30, 1828.

We have been intimately acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Whittelsey, during their residence in this place, while our children and those intrusted to our care have been under their instruction and parental watchfulness.

From our acquaintance with their School, and what knowledge we have received of its internal regulation, and of its literary character, from attending its examinations; also, from the proficiency of those we have intrusted to them, their unusually happy qualification to superintend the education of Young Ladies, both as to their instruction and the formation of their habits for society, and the strict attention which they have always paid to the morals of their pupils; we feel a pleasure in offering to them the voluntary expression of our gratitude for their attention to those we have placed under their instruction.

As unforeseen circumstances render it impracticable for them to continue in their present situation, we most heartily recommend them to the affectionate interest and patronage of those with whom they may be called to reside.

EVAN JOHNS, THOMAS BEALS,
NATH'L W. HOWELL, ANSEL D. EDDY.

The course of instruction intended to be pursued with Pupils who remain a sufficient time at the School, will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Logic, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Chemistry. Instruction will also be provided, for those who desire it, in the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Work.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Board,	$2 00 per week.
Washing,	37 1-2 per doz.
Tuition—English Studies,	$25 per year.
Latin and French Languages,	8 per q'r.
Music, including instruments,	12 per do.
Drawing, Painting, or NeedleWork,	4 per do.

The period of instruction, for a year, will consist of 44 weeks—8 weeks being allowed for vacations. Tuition to be paid *in advance*. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness. Each Boarder is expected to provide her own candles, napkins, and bed-covering. The expence of fuel, in the cold season, will be divided among the Pupils. Bedsteads, beds, pillows and bolsters, will be provided by the Principal. The first term will continue fourteen weeks, to the last Wednesday in August. Applications for admission may be made to Rev. S. C. AIKIN, at Utica, or to Mr. WHITTELSEY, now at Canandaigua.

REFERENCES.

Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. *Clinton.*
Rev. NOAH COE, *New-Hartford.*
Rev. SAMUEL C. AIKIN, } *Utica.*
Rev. J. F. SCHERMERHORN, }
ELIZUR GOODRICH, Jr. Esq. }

Utica, April 1, 1828. 14

For Sale, or to Let,

A LARGE and commodious Brick DWELLING-HOUSE, opposite the Presbyterian Church, in *Whitesborough*, with convenient Out-Houses, Orchard, and five acres of superior Land. Few more delightful situations can be found in the country. For further particulars, enquire at the residence of the late THOMAS R. GOLD, Esq. *March* 10, 1828. 11tf

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

OMNIPRESENCE OF GOD.

Above--below—where'er I gaze,
Thy guiding finger, Lord, I view,
Trac'd in the midnight planet's blaze,
Or glistening in the morning dew;
Whate'er is beautiful or fair,
Is but thine own reflection there.

I hear thee in the stormy wind,
That turns the ocean wave to foam!
Not less thy wondrous power I find,
When summer airs around me roam:
The tempest and the calm declare
Thyself, for thou art every where.

I find thee in the noon of night,
And read thy name in every star
That drinks its splendor from the light
That flows from mercy's beaming car;
Thy footstool, Lord, each starry gem
Composes—not thy diadem.

And when the radiant orb of light
Hath tipp'd the mountain tops with gold,
Smote with the blaze, my wearied sight
Sinks from the wonders I behold;
That ray of glory, bright and fair,
Is but a living shadow there.

Thine is the silent noon of night,
The twilight eve—the dewy morn;
Whate'er is beautiful and bright,
Thine hands have fashioned to adorn;
Thy glory walks in every sphere,
And all things whisper "God is here!"

Montgomery the Poet.—A modern traveller thus speaks of him:—

"His person is rather beneath the middle size, his countenance open, and he has an elevation of forehead, and fulness and tenderness of eye, which my imagination could not but regard as an appropriate seat of that pathos of religious feeling, which spreads through his poetry its most attractive and endearing quality. His manners are gentle and amiable, and his style of conversation is animated with playful wit, and a great readiness in giving his thoughts the clothing of appropriate and perspicuous language. When I saw him, he was about 47 years of age; and had never been married. His father was a Moravian preacher, who, as well as his mother, died in the West-Indies, while on a missionary journey, among the poor ignorant blacks. James was educated at a school, where he remained secluded from the world; and where he doubtless received those convictions of the truth of christianity which have diffused over his poetic inspirations their moral tenderness and sublimity"

Miscellaneous.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following facts have come under our notice the present week, and we submit them to our readers without comment.—*Vt. Ch.*

Virginia.—A gentleman in Loudon county, Va. writes as follows, under date of March 10, 1828:—

"A most tragical occurrence has lately taken place in this vicinity, occasioned by those monsters who traffic in *human flesh.* A man by the name of Crooks, living near Hillsborough, in this county, lately sold his *family of blacks* to some of those inhuman traders. I have been informed that the men were sent to a smith's shop, on an errand, where the traders were in readiness to secure them; but being warned of their danger by the way, absconded until the rest of the family were driven off. The number was about eight or ten. They accordingly started, with the women and children, and put up about fourteen miles from where they started. They were secured in a room that night; and in the morning when they went to awake them, lo! a middle aged woman had laid down to rise no more!! It was supposed she had taken something by which she put a period to her existence; choosing death rather than be dragged off by those tyrants.—*Gen. of Univ. Eman.*

Such is the evil at its commencement. Let us now follow it to the south-west.

Louisiana.—A clergyman, extracts from whose journal are published in the N. Y. Christian Advocate, in an account of a visit to a French family, says—

"While in the parlour, I discovered a coloured girl of about ten years of age, who, in passing, looked several times very wistfully towards me. Finding an opportunity, when her master and mistress were absent, she came to me, her eyes swimming in tears, and asked me about her mother; she, poor child, supposing because I spoke English, that I must be from the same place in which she was taken from her mother. When I told her that I did not know her, her spirits at once sunk. From all that I could learn, she had been raised in some genteel family in Virginia, and had been sold from her mother when about seven years of age, to a negro trader, by whom she had been brought to this country, and disposed of again to the French. I tried to console her, and tell her of the Lord, but on sight of her mistress she flew to her work."

Again "Rode to Nova. At this place met with a most shocking instance of injustice and cruelty. Dr. ——, and M. S——, the latter once a member of the corporation of New-York, decoyed by great promises several coloured families of that city, in all about thirty-five, to accompany them to the western country, for which they gave indentures upon themselves for three years.—When at sea, these papers were wrested from them, and they were entered at the custom-house at New-Orleans, as slaves for a limited time. Removing them into the interior, they sold some of them to the French, slaves for life. Some, in despair, destroyed themselves. Others refusing obedience, died of hard usage. Two, in great distress, came to me soliciting aid; but I could not identify them; and such are the formula of law in this state, that it would take much time, and cost nearly an estate, to deliver them.

Another instance, among many, occurred in the upper parish. A coloured free man, of the city of Philadelphia, was decoyed on board a vessel which had cleared to sea; landed at St. Augustine, whence he was marched across East-Florida, and sold in the state of Louisiana, a slave for life."

THE UNFORTUNATE MOOR.

A letter is published in the last Repository, from a gentleman in Natchez, giving an account of a Moor, a slave of Col. F. of that place, who wishes to join the African colony. He is called familiarly *Prince.* His real name is Abduhl Rahhman. He was born in 1762, at Tombuctoo, where his uncle was at that time king. After completing his education, Prince entered the army. At the age of 26, he was employed to command an army of 2000 men, which marched against a tribe of rebellious negroes. Having accomplished his object, he commenced a retreat. In a narrow pass he was ambushed, and with nearly all his men made prisoners, and sold to the Mandingoes, and by them put on board a slave ship, and brought to this country. His statements are entirely corroborated by Dr. C. a late respectable physician of Natchez, who knew Prince at Temboos, in Footah Jallo. Prince has been the property of Col. F. of Natchez, during his whole captivity. He has never been intoxicated; never been detected in dishonesty and falsehood, nor guilty of any mean action; and though born and raised in affluence, has submitted to his fate without a murmur. He is six feet in height, and though sixty-five years of age, has the vigour of the meridian of life. When he arrived in this country, his hair hung in ringlets far below his shoulders. Much against his will, his master compelled him to submit to the shears, to which in his own country a Moor would be more loth to submit than to death. His skin, by long service in the sun, has become more like an African's than a Moor's; but he states explicitly, and with an air of pride, that not a drop of negro blood runs in his veins. He is extremely modest, polite and intelligent; well acquainted with the political condition, manners, customs, &c. of the nations of Africa. He was educated a Mahomedan, but is very friendly towards the christian religion. He is extremely desirous to possess an Arabic testament. He has heard it read in English, and admires its precepts. His principal objection is, that *Christians do not follow them.*

Col. F. is ready to give him up without equivalent. Prince wishes to go to Liberia; and taking into view the very short distance between that colony and his own country, thinks he can be of great service to it. In the hands of Providence, he may thus "be the foremost of that band of pilgrims, who shall plant the cross of the Redeemer upon the furthermost mountains of Kong."

AN AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

When I was travelling in the state of Massachusetts, twenty-six years ago, after preaching one evening in the town of ——, a very solemn looking young man arose, and wished to address the assembly. After obtaining license, he spoke as follows:—"My friends, about one year ago I set out, in company with a young man of my intimate acquaintance, to seek the salvation of my soul. For several weeks we went on together; we laboured together; we went to meeting together, and often renewed our covenant never to give over seeking, till we obtained the religion of Jesus. But all at once, the young man neglected attending meetings, appeared to turn his back on all the means of grace, and grew so shy of me that I could scarcely get an opportunity to speak with him. His strange conduct gave me much painful anxiety of mind; but still I felt resolved to obtain the salvation of my soul, or perish, making the publican's plea. After a few days, a friend informed me that my young companion had received an invitation to attend a ball, and was determined to go. I went immediately to him, and with tears in my eyes, endeavoured to persuade him to change his purpose, and go with me on that evening to a prayer-meeting. I pleaded with him in vain. He told me, when we parted, that I must not give him up as lost, for after he had attended that ball, he intended to make a business of seeking religion. The appointed evening came, and he went to the ball, and I went to the prayer-meeting. Soon after the meeting opened, it pleased God, in answer to prayer, to turn my spiritual captivity, and make my soul to rejoice in his justifying love. Soon after the ball opened, my young friend was standing at the head of the ball-room, with the hand of a young lady in his hand, preparing to lead down the dance; and while the musician was tuning his violin, without one moment's warning, the young man sallied back and fell dead on the floor. I was immediately sent for to assist in devising means to convey his remains to his father's house. You will be better able to judge what were the emotions of my heart, when I tell you that that young man was my own brother."—*Chris. Adv.*

From the New-York Observer.

ASYLUM FOR DRUNKARDS.

It is well known that in the United States of America, the number of habitual drunkards is very great. Many women and children are suffering by their sin and folly; their example has a pernicious influence on the rising generation; and unless reformation and repentance intervene, after a short life of shame and degradation, they will enter on a state of misery and pain that will be eternal. All the means that have been used by private friends and acquaintances to reclaim them, have proved ineffectual. If something could be done to draw them from the pit into which they have plunged themselves, and to restore them as temperate and industrious citizens, to their families and their country, I am persuaded they would be grateful to the hand that helped them; and the friends of morality and religion throughout our whole land would rejoice and praise the Lord.

If the persons referred to are left entirely to themselves; if nothing be done for them by others; there will be but little hope of their reformation. There must be a change in their *situation, companions,* and *employments.*

It is therefore proposed, that in every state in the Union, there be erected by legislative authority, (or by the authority of a corporation possessed of sufficient legal power), a cheap, yet substantial building, in a central and convenient place, capable of accommodating from 50 to 150 persons, who shall be under the superintendence of a suitable person, regularly appointed to this office; that *habitual drunkards* be placed in these buildings, and the superintendent charged to keep from them ardent spirits and intoxicating liquors of every kind; and that they be kept every day employed in some manual labour, suited to their age, strength and sex, and be retained in the building, until they shall have regained habits of sobriety and industry.

It is acknowledged that the plan is a strong and bold one; yet not stronger nor bolder than the plan already in operation in christian countries, for the relief of the lunatic and diseased. Something must be done. After many years reflection on the subject, I can think of nothing more likely to have the desired effect. It is not necessary, at present, to mention all the details of the plan; the general subject is submitted to the consideration of legislators and the wise and good in every part of our country.

NEW-JERSEY.

RED BIRD DEAD.

Died at Prairie du Chien, on the night of the 16th February last, *Wau-nig-sootsh-kaw*, or the *Red Bird*, a Winebago chief of note. His free wilderness spirit could not bear the confinement of a narrow prison house, nor could his body be supported by the provisions usually dealt out on such occasions, they being so unlike those which he had gathered in his native forests. He was buried next evening in the presence of his fellow prisoners.

This was the chief who killed and scalped Gagnier, and who was aided in the bloody adventure by the miserable looking *Wekaw*, or the *Sun*, who scalped at the same time an infant, and mangled it in savage style.—He is the same, who together with his companion in guilt, voluntarily surrendered himself last summer, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, and who was afterwards delivered over by Major Whistler, to whom he gave himself up, to Gen. Atkinson, who conveyed him and others to Prairie du Chien, to await the penalties of the law. From these, however, Red Bird has escaped.

This was an extraordinary man. In form and appearance he had few equals, white or red; and in the graces of action, of face, and of spirit, he was not surpassed. His character too, had, during his whole life, and up to the period of his bloody adventure, been marked by all that was kind, and friendly, and faithful. His hospitality to the whites and to the Indians was notorious, and his means were ample. He was rich in traps and spears, in wampum, and all that constitutes the hunter. He was highly distinguished and beloved in all the regions of the northwest; but all this distinction was swallowed up and lost in one fell resolve, one act of guilt. But he rose, if not in innocence and life, yet high in the general admiration and sympathy, in the *voluntary surrender* which he made of himself, and in the *manner* of the act. No individual act was ever more imposing than was that act of self devotion. His white dress of beautiful deerskin, fitting his elegantly proportioned frame, as if to show the perfection and beauty of its finish; his war-pipe fast at his breast, as if to indicate the attachment of his heart to the Indian's glory; his white flag, the emblem of peace, in one hand, and his calumet, or pipe of peace, in the other; and then the long line of one hundred and fourteen unarmed warriors, attending the self-devoted victim; and, to crown all, his *death song!* all this was highly impressive: But it was overmatched by the calm though commanding spirit, that gave grace and firmness to his steps, and spirit and life to his eye, and majesty to every movement of the man, and grandeur to the ceremony. As he entered the portal of death, stepping up, he said, by a manner forcible as language, "I give myself away—*my life!*"—*National Intelligencer.*

RELIGIOUS AND WAR EXPENDITURES.

The annual income of the British and Foreign Bible Society is thought to be a large sum; and it certainly is not a small one; but it is but about a *nine hundredth part* of the annual war expenses of Great Britian, during several years of the late European contest; and less than a *three hundredth part* of the annual interest now paid by that nation on its war debt. If the sum annually raised by the Bible Society were divided among all the families in the united kingdom, it would afford only *ten cents* to each family; whereas the amount annually paid, during a series of years, for the support of the late war, was not less than *ninety dollars* to each family; and the present annual interest of the war debt is *thirty dollars*, or more, probably *thirty-five*, to each family. Now it would be as practicable, *were the people so inclined*, to spend *ninety dollars for each family* through a series of years, for the distribution of the bible, the support of missionaries, the circulation of tracts, the religious education of the poor, and other similar purposes, as it was to spend the same sum for carrying on a war.

We boast our light; but if we look not wisely on the sun itself, it smites us into darkness. The light which we have gained was given us, not to be ever staring on, but by it to discover onward things more remote from our knowledge.—*Milton.*

In countries enlightened by the gospel, the most formidable and (it is to be feared) the most frequent impediment to men's turning the mind inward upon themselves, is that they are afraid of what they shall find there.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE

"Pioneer" Stages.

THIS Line of Stages is to be conducted in such a manner, that it shall not encourage the violation of the laws of God and of our country, by profaning the Sabbath. The business is in such a state of forwardness, that the Commissioners venture to pledge themselves, that a double daily line (one to go night and day, and the other by day-light only) shall commence running from Albany to Buffalo, on or about the second day of June next. The carriages shall be made light, hung low, painted white, and trimmed with green. The Pioneer shall travel with great expedition; but in no case shall the drivers be permitted to run horses with another line. The drivers shall not be permitted to drink *any ardent spirits*, nor to annoy the passengers with the language of profaneness. The fare of this line of stages shall not exceed the present rate of the other lines. But as it is not the object of this line to oppose the interests of other establishments, the Pioneer will not underbid others, or be continually varying its fare, if underbid by them.

This Line is established, because it is believed that the moral sense of the community demands it; and to the sterling *principle* of the friends of *good order* it looks for patronage.

April 1, 1828. 14

NEW GOODS,

At the NEW BRICK STORE, *corner of Genesee and Fayette streets.*

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

Root & Wightman,

now offer to the citizens of Utica, and its vicinity, a complete assortment of *STAPLE* and *FANCY* DRY GOODS, recently purchased in New-York; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, at wholesale or retail. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

JOEL ROOT.
JOHN WIGHTMAN.

Also, One case Scovell's best Gilt Buttons.
500 doz. extra S. SS. S. fine & common Ivory Combs, low for cash.
300 elegant Furniture Clocks, mahog'y cases.
October 9, 1827. 41

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HITCHCOCK.
Utica, June 23. 83 Genesee Street.

SALT RHEUM.

THIS inveterate disease, which has so long baffled the art of the most experienced physicians, has at length found a remedy in *La Grange's Genuine Ointment.* Few cutaneous diseases are met with more reluctance by the physician, and none in which he is so universally unsuccessful. This ointment has stood the test of experience, and justly gained an unparalleled celebrity. It immediately removes the scabs, gives a healthy action to the vessels of the skin, with its original colour and smoothness. The proprietor has in his possession, numerous recommendations from those who have been relieved by its superior efficacy, but chooses that a fair trial shall be its commentator. It has in three or four weeks cured cases of fifteen or twenty years standing, that had resisted the power of every other remedy that could be devised. It not only at once gives relief in salt rheum, but cures tinea capitas, leprosy, and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy children. There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it; and it may be used on infants or others under any circumstances whatever.

The above ointment is for sale by WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Utica. 44

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by a certain mortgage, dated June 1st, 1816, executed by *Reuben Brown*, to *Jacob Sherril* and *Lewis Sherril*, of that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of New-Hartford, in the late town of Whitestown, and is bounded and described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:—Beginning in the westerly line of the highway lately laid out, leading from the Seneca turnpike road to the old Whitesboro' road, at the northerly bounds of land belonging to William Morris; thence north twenty-six degrees and forty-five minutes west, along the said highway, six chains and eight links; thence westerly, at right angles from said highway, four chains and fifty links; thence southerly, parallel with the first mentioned line, three chains and ninety-two links, to land belonging to Samuel Barber; thence easterly along said Barber's and Morris's land, four chains and ninety-nine links, to the place of beginning; containing two acres and one quarter of an acre of land—Now, therefore, the said mortgaged premises will, in virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, be sold at public vendue, at the canal coffee-house, now kept by John Welles, in the town of Utica, on the 21st day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. Dated February 11, 1828. W. KING, *Att'y for* J. & L. SHERRIL.
8

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Frederick Marr*, of Utica, Oneida county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in the town of Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819. Dated this 18th day of March, 1828. 13

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Bennet E. Phelps*, of Utica, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in the town of Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the twelfth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated 26th April, 1828. BENNET E. PHELPS, *Insolvent.*

New Goods again.

Z. H. COOPER & Co. have this morning received from New-York, a large and splendid assortment of

Fashionable Goods,

which they respectfully invite the public to examine. *Utica, June* 18, 1827. 25tf

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, April 11, 1828 9tf3

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

Butler's Vegetable Indian Specific,

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

The Vegetable Indian Specific has stood the test of experience, and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

Among the numerous testimonials in the possession of the proprietor, is the following

CERTIFICATE:

I, Samuel Moore, do hereby certify, that for upwards of a year, I was severely afflicted with a pain in my breast, accompanied with a very bad cough and shortness of breath, and every indication (in the opinion of a physician) of approaching consumption. After passing through a course of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of Butler's Indian Specific, and the use of one and a half bottles completely restored me to health; and I have remained so ever since, being upwards of a year.

May 10, 1827. (Signed) S. MOORE.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught, that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of disease, and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought to be carefully attended to."

The Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the nerves, after the manner of an anodyne. Consequently the obstructions of the chest and the lungs, which constitute the disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is so constantly called for; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite, and improves the spirits. This Specific may always be given in safety. It is mild, pleasant to the taste, and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the proprietor in red ink.

It is offered for sale, by WARNER & HARVEY, (only), Genesee-st. *Utica.*

November 20, 1827. 47

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of the money secured by a mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of December, 1823, executed by *Henry F. West* to *Russel Clark*, for twelve hundred dollars, on the the following described parcel of land, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Manchester, county of Oneida, and state of New-York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the Seneca turnpike road, adjoining the land of David Pixley, and running thence northerly along said Pixley's line, three chains or thereabouts; thence easterly along said Pixley's line, four rods, to the line of a piece of land owned by Jesse Carpenter; thence southerly along said Carpenter's line as aforesaid, to the centre of said turnpike; and thence westerly along the centre of said road to the place of beginning; containing forty-eight rods of land, more or less—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, said premises will be sold at public auction, as the law directs, at the house called Shepard's Hotel, in Utica, on the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock, A. M. of that day. Dated December 24, 1827.

RUSSEL CLARK.

T. E. Clark, Att'y. 52

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of the sum of two thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, secured by a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of May, 1826, executed by *William Floyd*, and *Juliet* his wife, to *Henry Wager*, trustee of *Elizabeth Beckwith*, wife of *Reuben Beckwith*, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in Western, Oneida county, and bounded as follows, viz: on the north by the line of the gore of Fonda's patent; on the south by the highway leading from Henry Wager's to David Hick's farm; on the west by the said William Floyd's land, and on the east by the land of Henry Wager and the late Daniel Paddock's land; containing about two hundred and twenty-three acres of land, more or less; it being all the land in the town of Western which the said Reuben Beckwith and Elizabeth his wife deeded to said William Floyd on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1825:—Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, or some part thereof, will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of Gurdon Burchard, in Utica, Oneida county, on the fifth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Utica, December 29th, 1827.

HENRY WAGER, *Trustee.*

Thos. E. Clark, Att'y. 1

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to Subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the 1st three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of strictly adhering to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.